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☞ CHRONIC CATARRH CURED BY Dr. ABOEN. Read the testimonial from Hon. M. C. Beebe, of Pleasantville, Crawford county, Pa., on fourth page of to-day's issue.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A large number of Southern politicians are to meet in Washington about the 15th of November, to make a combined effort to obtain concessions from Congress for the relief of the South.

A Richmond special says: Hunnicutt is reported to have told the negroes in Richmond, who had been discharged by their employers, to ask for work again, and if they refused, to *apply the torch to their dwellings.* It is the opinion of the best informed citizens that a municipal election under the present registration in Richmond, will occur within sixty days. If this be done, the city government will be turned over bodily to Radicals and negroes.

The statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, shows that during the year ending October 30th, 1867, 308,428 emigrants have arrived at New York.

John Ross and others have commenced action in the Southern District of the United States Court, New York, against the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, for an alleged breach of contract, in which the amount of damages is laid at about five millions of dollars. A motion was made Wednesday by defendants' counsel to have the action dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The motion, after a protracted argument was denied.

The car and carriage works of Isaac Keith & Son, at West Sandwich, Mass., were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss $18,000; insured for $12,000.

The store of Banker & Carpenter, paint and oil dealers, on State street, Boston, was burned yesterday. Loss $55,000, insured for $40,000.

Another tragedy in New Jersey. Mrs. Walker shot her husband, Charles J. Walker, at Bound Brook, near Somerville, Wednesday night. Mrs. Walker fired the contents of a revolver at her husband, several balls taking effect in his head, causing instant death. The man had cohabited with another woman for several years, which led the outraged wife to commit the act.

Suit has been commenced against William H. Crennell, of Rochester, late collector of the port of Genesee, and his bondsmen, as defaulters. The amount claimed to be due is over $8,000.

The funeral of Ex-Governor Andrew takes place to-morrow. The State authorities will unite in paying honor to his memory. There will be a military escort and civic procession.

While a messenger of the Banking House of Taussig, Gempp & Co., of St. Louis, was shipping a bag of coin, valued at four hundred dollars in currency, at the Merchants' Union Express office, yesterday afternoon, he was rudely pulled from the counter, and his money snatched by a thief, who immediately disappeared, and has not yet been found.

The office of the Southern Express Company at Jackson, Tenn., was robbed on Wednesday night of $5,000 in money and a number of valuable papers.

There were eight yellow fever interments in Memphis yesterday. There was a heavy frost in the morning.

Fortress Monroe was visited by a snow squall yesterday morning.

There were thirteen deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, and four in Mobile, yesterday.

General Reynolds has asked the War Department to make Austin the permanent headquarters of the Texas District. Headquarters will be moved from Galveston Friday. The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were four.

A conservative convention to take action in behalf of the white population in the State of South Carolina is called to meet in Columbia on the 6th of November.

BY MAILS.

MEXICO.

A coroner's jury, after investigating the death of a child in Buffalo, brought in a verdict of "death from the injudicious administration of 'Winslow's Soothing Syrup,' which caused convulsions and congestion of the brain."

The present proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* have made $300,000 out of the magazine since they took charge of it.

Governor Fenton has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 28, as a day of thanksgiving and praise in the State of New York, and recommending the people to lay aside their ordinary business, and to repair to their respective places of worship to confess their obligations to God.

A curious artistic relic, Beethoven's piano, is about to be offered for sale by its present proprietor, a person in Klausenburg, Transylvania. The instrument, which is some seventy years old, has the portrait of the great musician at the age of twenty, on one of the panels, and was doubtless presented to the illustrious composer by the manufacturer, M. Voggel, of Pesth.

There is a characteristic scrap of intelligence from West Africa. At Old Calabar a chief, named Effium Adam, died suddenly from, it was suspected, foul play. Thereupon his six wives and the members of the household were all compelled to undergo the ordeal of taking a large dose of the Calabar bean, which, it is well known, is very poisonous, as a test of their innocence. At last accounts eight persons had died, and the others were not expected to survive.

One of the victims of Russian censorship in Poland is a Polish prayer book, which, having passed the hands of the regular inspector of the press, fifteen thousand copies were printed of it. Subsequently a zealous "soul" discovered some passages which to his official mind appeared "patriotic." He lost no time in forwarding this intelligence to the headquarters, and the consequence was that all the copies were seized, and while the first censor was on the point of being dismissed, his underling received high praises, promotion, and the "high order" for exceptionally zealous fulfilment of his duties."

Ballooning is becoming a matter of so much importance that it is in contemplation, according to an English newspaper, to hold an exhibition, in May next, of machinery and apparatus relating to aeronautics. The exhibition will be in charge of the British Aeronautic Society, and prizes are to be offered for the best machines exhibited for transit through the air.

The proprietors of Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, raised this year five hundred bushels of excellent corn on a little more than six acres of ground contained within the old Confederate prison. All of which is suggestive of "corn dodgers."

There is a new magician in London, named Rubini, one of whose tricks is to cut off the head of a young lady and carry it to the back of the stage, where he unveils it, and where, at his bidding, it addresses to the audience moral and didactic sentences.

The way it is done in Utah: At a late Tabernacle meeting one of the Mormon elders read off a list of young Mormons, of various trades and capacities, who had been selected to go into the Southern part of the territory and found a new settlement. They were ordered to find themselves plenty of wives and start.

The following shows the business at the New York Postoffice during the past week: Letters received from Great Britain, 22,301; Germany, 14,648; France, 9,960; Belgium, 348. Sent to Great Britain, 43,238; Germany, 27,439; France, 14,402; Belgium, 461. Total received, 47,187; total sent, 85,577. By United States steamers, to the West Indies, Australia, South Pacific and China, received, 18,604; sent, 13,704. Total, 832,308.

The Ordnance Committee have learned that there are one hundred thousand condemned "Dyer's projectiles," four and a half inch calibre, on storage at the Washington arsenal, and that several thousand more have been broken up for old iron at Fortress Monroe. Each projectile cost the government between three and four dollars. This was the invention, an improvement of which was perfected and patented by a mechanic, and claimed by General Dyer.

The pork packers of Indianapolis commenced slaughtering on Wednesday.

The Diamond Glass Company of Ravenna, Ohio, was incorporated Wednesday, with a capital stock of $25,000.

A fellow named O. Fisher was arrested in St. Louis on Wednesday, for stealing the watch and clothes off the dead body of his brother, and substituting his own for them.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio met at Mt. Vernon, on Wednesday, thirty-five divisions being represented by about seventy delegates. Reports on the condition of the Order show that about one thousand members have been added during the year. There are one hundred and fifty-six divisions, of which thirty-two have been organized during the year. The receipts of the Grand Division have been about three thousand dollars. Norwalk was fixed for the place of the next annual meeting of the Grand Division, and Waynesville, Warren county, for the semi-annual meeting.

Contracts for a telegraph line from Dubuque to St. Paul, Minnesota, and from Dubuque to St. Louis, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, are let at $250 per mile, and the work has been commenced. The line will be extended to New Orleans next year.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1867. NO. 41.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

PROGRESS OF RETRENCHMENT.

Dismissals in the Departments.

National Banks Not Safe Deposits.

Internal Revenue Receipts for October $15,000,000.

Senator Trumbull Has an Interview With the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1867.

Retrenchment.

General Grant continues the work of retrenchment. To-day there were forty-nine clerks of the first, second and third class honorably discharged from the Paymaster's Department. They are discharged from the 30th of November, and up to that time are allowed leave of absence. This gives them a month to secure other situations. There are now seventy-five clerks in the Department, ten more than the law allows.

Dismissals in Treasury Department.

The removals from the Treasury Department altogether number sixty. They go out from today. Many of the clerks have families, and to be deprived of employment at this season of the year goes very hard with them.

Dismissed from Government Printing Office.

There were twenty-two workmen discharged from the government printing office, for want of work.

National Banks Not Safe Deposits.

Comptroller Hurlburd has written a letter expressing the opinion that the National Banks have not the right to receive packages of valuable securities, plate or other things for safe-keeping under the power granted to receive deposits; that to take them is a transgression of the law, and that banks receiving such deposits are liable to be proceeded against.

Impeachment.

Hon. James F. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, arrived in town to-day. Mr. Wilson does not express any opinion outside of the Committee on the question of impeachment. He will be with the Committee at its meeting to consider the question on the 13th of November.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day reach two-thirds of a million, the largest for several days. The total amount for the month of October reaches fifteen millions.

Mail Service in Mississippi.

The Postoffice Department advertises for contracts for the mail service in Mississippi for two years from March 4, 1868.

Newspaper Change.

The *Evening Star* of this city announces a change of proprietorship. It has been sold to a company of capitalists and journalists for one hundred thousand dollars, and will hereafter be independent in politics. It is the largest circulated journal in town.

Contract Under Consideration.

The contract for furnishing beef, bacon, flour, corn meal, and salt, to supply friendly Indians in Nebraska, Indian Territory and Arkansas, the bids for which were opened at the Interior Department, on Tuesday, has not yet been awarded. The proposals are now under consideration, and it is thought the award will be made on Monday next.

Lying Ill.

Congressman Marshall is here, lying dangerously ill.

Interview with the President.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, called on the President to-day, and had a long and agreeable interview.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1867.

POSTAL TREATY WITH THE NETHERLANDS.

The postal treaty with the Netherlands is officially published. The single rate of postage on direct correspondence from the United States is fifteen cents, and from the Netherlands forty cents. The convention goes into effect January 1st.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

It is not probable the investigation into the affairs of the Printing Bureau will be concluded before the 1st of January.

AMOUNT OF THE COUNTERFEIT 7-30s.

Some of the detectives of the Treasury Department profess to have information leading to the conclusion that only about $150,000 of counterfeit 7-30 notes were printed, and these were divided among three parties, to be put in circulation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Was thronged with visitors to-day, but very few secured interviews with the President.

REDUCTION OF CLERICAL FORCE.

Gen. Grant is about to issue an order reducing the clerical force of the Paymaster General's Office.

GEN. LOGAN

Did not arrive this morning, consequently there was no meeting of the Ordnance Committee held to-day.

RETRENCHMENT.

An order has been issued by the War Department, saying the practice which prevails of giving to soldiers whose term of service is nearly out furloughs for the remainder of that term, is found to be attended with serious detriment to the interests of the soldier, who is often deprived of arrears of pay for want of certificates of discharge. This practice will cease.

Forty-nine clerks were to-day discharged from the Paymaster's Department, to take effect from November 13th, and up to that time are allowed leave of absence. There is also a reduction of a number of clerks in the Quartermaster General's office and Treasury Department.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

W. D. Wallach has retired from the proprietorship of the *Evening Star*, having sold the establishment to Crosby Noyes, managing editor, and to several other gentlemen.

ILLNESS OF MR. MARSHALL.

Hon. S. Marshall, of Illinois, of the Judiciary Committee, is confined at his hotel by illness.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for October were about $14,500,000.

HAVANA.

Ten Prisoners Shot—Indian Atrocities in Mexico.

HAVANA, October 30.—Ten of the prisoners who took part in the revolt at the Penitentiary in Santiago de Cuba, were shot on the 23d instant. All the others implicated in the affair were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

MERIDIO, Mexico, October 1, via Havana, October 30.—Juarez has not yet sent the 2,000 men which were urgently demanded to stop the Indian atrocities. The tribes have united.

SAN DOMINGO.

War Declared Against Hayti.

HAVANA, October 30.—Intelligence is received here that San Domingo has declared war against Hayti, on account of the sympathy and assistance given to ex-President Baez. Baez was at Caracoas, where he was planning an attempt to return to San Domingo. President Cabral and General Passin were on the Haytien frontier with an army of 4,000 men.

Another Indian Treaty Concluded.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Dispatches from Medicine Lodge Creek say that a treaty has been made with the Apaches, by which they confederate with the Kiowas and Camanches and go on the same reservation. They are to receive five thousand dollars per annum, clothing, etc. The Arrapahoes will make a separate treaty, and together with the Apaches, dissolve their former connection with the Cheyennes on account of the hostile attitude of the latter to the whites. All the tribes here, except the Cheyennes, held a council on the 26th, and agreed to renew friendly relations with each other and return the stolen horses. The Cheyennes have not arrived yet, and some suspect bad motives on their part, while others think all will come out right. They claim they have not finished their medicine ceremonies yet, and ask two days longer time. The Commissioners have already waited thirteen days on this tribe, and have got tired. They will remain till Monday, the 28th, when they will leave if the Cheyennes are not there.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., October 31.—About five hundred Cheyenne warriors arrived at the camp of the Peace Commissioners on Medicine Lodge Creek Sunday. On Monday a counsel was held, and a treaty signed giving them the right to hunt between the Arkansas and South Platte rivers while game lasts. They want no reservation, but desire to live in their own way. They acted very independently, and claimed they alone had been fighting. The Commissioners arrived at Fort Harker to-day.

PEDESTRIANISM.

WESTON'S WALK AGAINST TIME.

Terms of the Wager and Weston's Programme.

BOSTON, October 31.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at the Parker House, in this city, five minutes before four P. M., dined, rested an hour, and then departed in good condition.

On Tuesday at noon, Edward Payson Weston, a lithe, genteel-looking young man of twenty-eight, and weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, started upon his great pedestrian feat of walking from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., 1,237½ miles, in twenty-six working days, on a wager of $10,000. During some one day he must walk one hundred miles or lose six-tenths of the stake. He is no sporting man in any sense, and has only consented to this feat on a wager for the laudable purpose of raising funds with which to pay off some old debt. The following are

THE DETAILS OF THE MATCH.

Edward Payson Weston, the young pedestrian, who created somewhat of a sensation in 1861 by walking from Boston to Washington against time, averaging fifty-one miles for ten consecutive days, has been pitted against his old antagonist, to walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois, a distance of 1,200 miles, in twenty six walking days, for the sum of $10,000 a side. Geo. K. Goodwin backs the pedestrian T. F. Wilcox, risking his money on Weston's failure. The articles of agreement provide that Weston is to perform his arduous labor 30 days, without walking between midnight on Saturday and mid night on Sunday he is to walk one hundred consecutive miles inside of twenty-four consecutive hours as a part of the feat, Weston being privileged to make five trials, on such days as he may select, provided he fails in his first attempt; he will be accompanied by two sworn witnesses for each side, who are to follow him in a wagon, and are each to make statement under oath as to his progress, and the stakes ($20,000, less $1,200 already up as forfeit, are to be handed to the winner at Chicago as soon as the result is ascertained.

On this trip Weston will pass through parts of ten different States, and more than 300 cities and towns. In a private letter he says: "The calculation for each day's travel is made on the supposition that I do not fail to make 100 miles in the walk from Attleboro to East Hartford. Failing in this, however, I have four other trials, which I shall make at intervals of five days. In 1861 I made an average of 51 miles per day, for ten consecutive days, in the worst season of the year for walking—February and March. On this trip my average will be but 47 miles, and the feat is to be performed during the pleasantest part of the year. I have tried nine different times to walk 100 miles in twenty four hours, but have never succeeded. On one trial I came within two miles of it. I think I can accomplish the feat after a week's practice, and if I am successful on the fourth day of the trip, I would not give ten cents to be insured the victory."

Should Weston fail on each trial to make 100 consecutive miles in twenty-four hours, his backer forfeits six-tenths of the stake, being the whole distance he accomplished in the given time or not.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1867.

DICKENS.

Charles Dickens will give eighty readings in the United States, commencing at Boston. He gives five lectures, commencing November 9th.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

Collector Bailey to-day directed the seizure of S. N. Pike & Co.'s office, No. 176 Front street, and their rectifying establishment and bonded warehouse in West Fourteenth street. This firm is one of the heaviest manufacturers of whisky in the United States. The amount of property taken possession of is supposed to be very great.

BISHOP HOPKINS,

Of Vermont, arrived to-day per steamer Minnesota, from Liverpool.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

To-day issued a proclamation announcing that certain Southern ports are infected with yellow fever, and continuing quarantine regulations till November 21st.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Several burglars were caught early this morning in the act of robbing the clothing store of Brooks Brothers, on Catherine street.

THE BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Was given to the Unions, of Morrisania, by the Judiciary Committee of the National Association.

DEPUTY MARSHAL GILLESPIE, OF PITTSBURGH,

Appeared before Justice Dowling this afternoon, with a requisition for the transfer of Wm. A. Thompson to the United States Court, on a charge of being one of a gang of burglars who broke into the postoffice at Pittsburgh on the night of the 27th inst., and stole a large quantity of money. Deputy Gillespie took the American National Bank for $1,218, drawn in favor of A. & D. H. Chambers. The Justice refused to hand over the prisoner to the United States officer, but tried the charge of false imprisonment, if an indictment be found against him by the Grand Jury.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Contracts have been made for the construction of the twenty-five miles of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, from Putnam to Willimantic, Conn.

DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

Singleton A. Mercer, for twenty years President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, died at Paris on the 14th inst., in his fifty-seventh year.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

The steamer Union, for Europe, to ok $717,000 in specie.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees was among the speakers at the grand Democratic mass meeting held here to-night.

CAPTAIN DRASSY,

Who escaped from Manchester, England, was serenaded by the Fenians here to-night. The procession to his quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel numbered about 4,000. Drassy was introduced by John Savage, and made a few remarks in acknowledgment of the honor.

PANAMA.

Attempt to Assassinate an American—Change in Taxation—Storms in Central America—Free Trade Between Cuile and Peru, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Panama papers of the 23d inst., were received by the steamer Henry Chauncey. Isaac A. Stelburgh, an American, was assaulted in Panama by three natives, one of whom shot him, but the wound was not fatal. The American Consul demanded the arrest of the assailants, and a full investigation was ordered in accordance therewith. The affair was undoubtedly a premeditated attempt at assassination.

The gunboat Watered arrived at Panama on the 10th, and returns to Callao after coaling.

The Panama Legislature repealed the resolution shifting a portion of the real estate tax to commercial tax.

Central American advices notice severe storms on the coast, heavy rains in the interior and the cholera disappearing.

Valparaiso dates are to the 3d inst. The uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet had a depressing influence on business. The treaty of commerce between Peru and Chile has virtually inaugurated free trade. Bolivia is seeking to annul the guano contract at the Massellouces Islands.

The revolt at Arequipa, Peru, continues. Troops had been sent there, but Canzo still remains in command and no attack was yet made on him.

The Ecuadorian Congress had an imbroglio with the government, but it was settled by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior.

POLITICAL.

The City of New York is the Democratic strong-hold. Why it is so strong, and why it is not stronger, the *Tribune* makes the following vigorous statement: "The efforts, the vigilance, the means of the resolute and active Republicans of this city are mainly absorbed in the work of keeping fraudulent votes out of the ballot box. We do not fully succeed; but we generally preserve the State from being swamped by the wholesale frauds perp trated in the focus of Democratic iniquity. But for fraudulent naturalizations and fraudulent voting, the Democratic majority in this city and its suburbs would be 30,000 less than it is; but for Republican energy and vigilance in counteracting those frauds, it would be at least 20,000 more."

A movement is on foot in Iowa to bring Senator Harlan upon the Presidential course.

TIN MINES.—The tin mines in Cornwall have been worked for 300 years. They are now yielding 3,500 tons per annum. The Spanish tin mines have been known nearly as long as the Cornish ones. Tin was first discovered in Bohemia and Meissen in the twelfth century. There are tin mines in Saxony, France, Sweden, and Siberia; also, in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Mexico. Those in Mexico and South America were at work at the time of Cortez's invasion. The United States imported tin to the value of nearly six million dollars in 1860. It chiefly came from the Malay peninsula.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Bismarck's Policy on the Roman Question.

France Not to Make War on Italy.

Victor Emanuel's Course Not Popular.

Italian Army Not to Co-operate With the French.

French Operations to be Confined to Civita Vecchia.

Another French Fleet for Roman Waters.

Movements of the Italian Army.

Garibaldi's Force Largely Increased.

The Fenian Trials in Dublin.

Exposition to be Closed November 31.

War in South America Languishing.

European Conference on the Roman Question.

Papal Troops Concentrating in Rome.

Crisis in the Relations of France and Italy.

The Papal Revolution.

LONDON, October 29.—The London *Globe* of this evening says, in an editorial article, that although Prussia is engaged to a neutral course of policy on the state of the Roman question, Count Bismarck, the Premier, has given an assurance to the Cabinet conference, that he will not allow France to make war on Italy on account of the Papal complications.

FLORENCE, Morning, October 29.—The press is engaged in an anxious discussion of the national crisis, and the policy of the Government. The more moderate liberal journals express apprehension of the action of the Cabinet towards the Garibaldians, and the observance of the September Convention. The Democratic papers are firm in their opposition to the course of the Executive, and loud in their condemnation of foreign intervention in Rome.

There is the greatest dissatisfaction produced, mainly by the vagueness of the King's proclamation, from the fact that the royal manifesto contains no allusion or reference to the matter of French intervention, and how it should be met. The army contingent of the royal troops, as classed in the year 1841, has been called out.

PARIS, October 28, Night.—*La Presse*, of this afternoon, says that General Garibaldi's army is being reinforced by thousands of men who have deserted from the Royal army of Italy. He carried Monte Rotondo after a severe fight, and marched direct for Rome. It is believed here that he is now at the very gates of the city.

La Patrie says that the Premier and members of the new Italian Cabinet accepted offices under two positive official conditions with Victor Emanuel. First, that the King shall publicly disavow all connivance with or in support of the Garibaldian bands who have crossed and are crossing the frontier into the Papal domain, and secondly, that by a military movement on the frontier, the Italian army co-operate with the French expeditionary force.

The Paris *Epagne* publishes news dated in Florence, announcing that the Italian troops of the King's army crossed the frontier and entered the Papal territory to-day.

PARIS, October 29.—The news of Garibaldi's victory over the forces of the Pope at Monte Rotondo has been confirmed by telegraph. The General displayed great personal daring during the engagement, his soldiers capturing all the Pontifical force made up of Zouaves and gendarmes from Rome, but the Italian Governmen authorities at once released them.

La Liberte, of this city, says that the Emperor Napoleon refuses to permit the Italian army to co-operate with the French expeditionary force in the operations which may be undertaken in the Roman territory. In reply to the proposal of King Victor Emanuel in this direction, Napoleon said that Italian co-operation was unnecessary, as he intended to limit the sphere of French action to Civita Vecchia.

TOULON, October 28.—The second French fleet, detained here by adverse weather, has followed in the wake of the first and left for Roman waters. A force of artillery has also sailed. Troops are still pouring in here from different stations of the military department.

TOULON, October 29.—The Imperial conscription for sailors for the French navy has been resumed here and in all the other maritime quarters and districts of France. The railroads are still engaged in bringing in troops from different points to augment the Italo-Roman expeditionary force.

ROME, October 29, Evening.—The Revolutionary Junta is exceedingly active in its operations to promote the advancement of the National cause by a popular movement inside the city, and a rising against the temporal power of the Pope is regarded as imminent. Great alarm exists, as a number of Orsini bombs have been exploded in the streets during last night and to-day.

FLORENCE, October 31.—It is officially announces that the royal army, which has hitherto been acting as an army of observation on the frontiers, has received orders to advance into the Papal territory. It was known here late Tuesday night that two columns crossed the frontier, but the fact was not made public by the Government until to-day.

The reports that Garibaldi was before Rome are confirmed. He has arrived in front of the outer fortifications with all his force. His army increased all along the march, and instead of four battalions, now consists of twenty-two battalions of young and devoted volunteers.

No intelligence has been received from the interior of Rome since last Monday, at which time comparative tranquility prevailed. The reactionary policy decided upon by the King's Government causes tremendous agitation throughout Italy. The party of action are greatly exasperated, and violent demonstrations of popular indignation are reported in the principal cities of the Kingdom.

FLORENCE, October 31.—The Pontifical troops have all been withdrawn from the country, and are concentrated within the fortifications of Rome. The Garibaldians have taken possession of a portion of the railway between Rome and Civita Vecchia, and torn up the rails. The army of King Victor Emanuel is advancing in the direction of Rome.

LONDON, October 31, Midnight.—No further advices have been received from Rome. There is no direct communication on account of the destruction by the Garibaldians of the telegraph wires, and the tearing up of railroads. The news from Rome comes almost exclusively by way of Florence.

PARIS, October 31, Evening.—The *Liberte* says the Emperor of Austria has given his assent to the proposed general conference for the settlement of the Roman question, but the Pope absolutely refuses to be a party to it, and England and Prussia are reported to have declined the invitation of France to join the conference.

PARIS, October 31, P. M.—The semi-official evening journals say the advance of Italian troops into the Papal province was ordered by the Italian Government without the consent of France, and this action they declare has brought about a crisis in the relations between the two countries, which is dangerous to peace.

Fenian Trials.

DUBLIN, October 31.—At the session yesterday of the Special Commission for the trial of Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by counsel for the defense that the accused be tried by a mixed pannel, composed of an equal number of Catholic and Protestant jurymen. The motion was denied by the Judge. The prisoner, General Warren, declined the services of counsel, and declared he was a citizen of the United States and refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court.

Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed. The murder is directly charged upon the Fenians, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators.

The Fenian Kelley.

LONDON, October 31.—The Fenian Colonel Kelley, rescued at Manchester, has escaped from England, and it is reported he is in France, and will soon leave for America.

Closing of the Exposition.

PARIS, October 31.—By order of the Imperial Commission, the International Exhibition will be closed on the 3d of November.

South America.

LONDON, October 31.—The details of news from Rio Janeiro are received. The war on the Parana is langulshing. President Lopez, of Paraguay, has renewed his offers to the allied powers to negotiate for peace. No reply had been returned when the mail steamer sailed from Rio. Dissatisfaction with the war continued to be manifested in Brazil and the Argentine States.

Conference on the Roman Question.

PARIS, Noon, October 31.—It is said that should no general European conference be held on the Roman question, an arrangement will be made for the joint occupation of the city of Rome by the Catholic powers.

Farragut at Lisbon.

LISBON, October 31.—The United States Squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, has arrived at this port.

Joined the Zollverein.

BERLIN, October 31.—The objections of Prussia having been removed, Bavaria and Wurtemburg have joined the Zolverein. Both Kingdoms have also concluded a military alliance with the North German Confederation.

Decrease in Bullion.

LONDON, October 31, Evening.—The official statement of the condition of the Bank of England, shows a decrease during the past week, of $89,000 in the amount of bullion.

Holliday.

LIVERPOOL, October 31.—To-morrow will be observed as a holiday, and business generally suspended here, in London and Antwerp.

Increase in Specie.

PARIS, October 31, Evening.—Returns of the Bank of France show an increase of 350,000 francs in specie.

Relations of France and Austria.

It is authoritatively stated that no treaty of alliance has been concluded between Emperor Napoleon and Francis Joseph, but the *entente cordiale* established between France and Austria is complete.

A Fenian Turns Queen's Evidence.

DUBLIN, October 31, Evening.—Buckley, one of the Fenians captured at Dungannon, has turned Queen's evidence. He appeared before a special commission to-day, and testified against the prisoner Warren. In his evidence, he gives a complete account of the expedition which ended with the landing at Dungannon.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, October 31.—The steamship Europe, from New York, touched at Moville to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 31, Evening.—Consols closed at 94 7-8@95 for money, 94¾@95 for the account. 7-30s, 93½@93¾. Illinois Central closed at 86½; Erie, 47¾.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening.—Petroleum flat; standard white declined to 56 francs.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, October 31, Evening.—Five-twenties buoyant and closed at an advance. 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, October 31.—Cotton quiet; sales of the day 8,000 bales; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat declined 1d; California white 9s 6d; red western 9s. Corn advanced 2d, closing quiet at 35s 6d for new mixed western. Barley 5s 6d@5s 10d. Peas 35s 6d.

Pork quiet and declined to 115s. Lard steady, closed at 53s 6d. Pork 72s. Bacon 52s for Cumberland cut. Cheese 57s 6d for American. Produce unchanged. Petroleum 1s 6d for standard white spirits.

London markets unchanged.

MEXICO.

Liability of Citizens to Military Duty—American Seamen Drowned—Duty on Cotton, &c., &c.

HAVANA, October 31.—Advices from the City of Mexico are to the 19th inst. By a recent decree all citizens are required to serve in the army five years.

The boat of the United States steamer Yantic was capsized in the harbor of Tampico, and two seamen drowned.

The duty on foreign and native cotton is reduced six fifty cents per hundred pounds, when entered for consumption in Mexico.

General Prim wrote from Brussels to President Juarez, congratulating him upon the triumph of the Liberals.

The Imperial prisoners, Prince Salm Salm and General Castelnau, arrived in the City of Mexico from Cuernavaca on the 13th inst.

Affairs in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—Arizona advices of October 11th state that Major Price's command had a fight with the Honalup Indians, and killed seven. The legislature had adjourned and the members returned home. Trains of emigrants were arriving from Colorado to Mexico with large droves of cattle. General Wright, of the Corps of Engineers, is surveying the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is daily expected at Prescott. Indian outrages are continually reported within three miles. One hundred tons of corn and three hundred head of stock were carried off from one county, and twenty lives were lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—The United States steamer Saginaw, from Honolulu, has arrived. She reports the ship Othello, hence July 17th, with a full cargo of wheat for Liverpool, put into Honolulu September 27, leaking badly, and is condemned to discharge her cargo. The Othello experienced heavy weather in latitude 17, south, and attempted to make Tahita, but was compelled by adverse winds to call to Honolulu.

Advices from Fort McDowell, Arizona, state that forty Pima Indians returned from a raid upon the Apaches, having killed one chief and taken several prisoners. They had a grand time rejoicing over the scalps of the former, and dancing about the persons of the latter.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The Supervisors have passed an order to issue bonds at par to holders of final judgments against the city in the Argent, Lucas and Turner & Co. suits.

Capt. Lepburne, lately from China, was found dead in his bed at the Cosmopolitan Hotel today. He died of apoplexy.

A telegram from Jacksonville, Oregon, states that a military express has arrived from Fort Klamath, bringing news that Gen. Crook was defeated October 17th, near Goose Lake Valley, by the Pitt and Pitt River Indians. The fight lasted two days. Crook was compelled to retire, with a loss of Lieut Mauigan and six men killed and twenty wounded. It was thought seventy Indians were killed, but it is difficult to ascertain their actual loss. Gen. Crook is supposed to be at the upper end of Goose Lake Valley, awaiting reinforcements.

An order extending Montgomery street was passed by the Supervisors last night over the Mayor's veto.

Captain Charles E. Levitt died in this city on Sunday. He was long in the China and Sandwich Island trade, and a native of Beverly, Mass.

An Olympic letter of October 4th states that that the Northern Pacific Railroad survey of Cedar River Pass over Cassido mountain is completed. The Pass is reported forty-one hundred feet high, a thousand feet higher than the Snow Qualchin Pass. The Pass is impracticable for railroad purposes. Three passes are now reported upon, Cowlitz, Snow Qualamine and Cur river. Two engineers still in the mountains, Cadiz Evans and Blance at Skamgavile Pass, are expected to return daily. Major Fellon leaves Olympia about the 1st of November for Washington, and may report the explorations before the Directors of the Company.

North Carolina Politics.

WILMINGTON, October 31.—Considerable interest is manifested in the approaching election. The Conservatives being in a hopeless minority in this county, will probably not nominate a ticket. The negroes are almost a unit for the Radical policy.

RALEIGH, October 31.—The County Convention of the Constitutional Union men and friends of civil liberty, assembled here to-day. After reasserting their devotion to the Constitution established by our forefathers and to conservative principles in a series of resolutions, Hon. D. G. Lamjo, J. A. Norris, P. H. Montgamn and B. F. Blake were nominated for the State Constitutional Convention. M. A. Bledsoe addressed the assemblage in opposition to radicalism. All parts of the county were represented with full delegations. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Conservatives are thoroughly organized, and expect to carry the county.

Close of Cincinnati Billiard Tournament.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The billiard tournament closed this evening with a brilliant game between Coon and Foster, to decide the tie made between them last night. The game was won by Foster, he scoring 1,002 against Coon's 997. Foster takes the first prize, a splendid billiard table; Coon gets the second prize, a four hundred dollar watch, and Davis has the third prize, a magnificent diamond ring. The playing throughout has been witnessed by large and interested audiences.

GEORGIA.

The Election—Additional Returns.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 31.—The *Republican* has the following additional returns:

Wilkes county—First day, 739 for Convention.

Taliferro county—First day, 379 for Convention.

Pierce county—First day, 124 for Convention.

COLUMBUS, October 31.—During three days 1,500 votes were polled. All but 25 were negroes, and all for Convention.

AUGUSTA, October 31.—The election progresses quietly, the whites taking little interest. 3,066 votes were polled in this city and county. Total number registered, 5,513. Nearly all the votes are for Convention.

Glascock county has 106 voice cast. Jefferson, first day, 450 votes. Wilkes, vote for two days, 1,300. Talifero, two days, 900. Greene, 1,228 voted in three days. In Athens the total vote cast was 661 nearly all for convention. In Milledgeville 1,019, all for convention but one. In Marietta, 630 votes were cast during three days, mostly freedmen and nearly all for convention. Griffin, Spalding county, had 241 today, total 1,165. In Henry county the total vote last night was 789, of which 521 were for convention. In Pike county the voting was almost entirely for convention. In Albany all was quiet; 1,821 votes were polled, all Radical.

SAVANNAH, October 31.—The number of votes polled to-day was 714 in the city, and 280 in the county; total in three days 3,009. The negroes voted the radical ticket.

ROME, October 31.—The total vote in the city for three days is 1,367, closely divided on Convention, the radicals claiming 400 majority so far. Nearly all the whites voted to-day. There will be about 500 to 700 more cast.

LAGRANGE polled 1,717 votes, all for Convention. Seven whites voted. In Fort Gaines, whole vote 385, all for Convention. No whites voted.

MACON, October 31.—Total vote in city and county 1,700. In Thomasville the total vote in three days was 1,345, all for Convention. Very few whites voted.

PHILADELPHIA.

Anniversary of the Reformation—Statue Unveiled.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—The Fourth Centennial Anniversary of the Reformation was celebrated by appropriate services in all the Lutheran Churches in this city. All the Churches were decorated with flowers, and crowded during the exercises.

This evening, at the Union League House, a beautiful statue called "America Honoring Her Fallen Braves," was unveiled in the presence of the members of the League, and their families. The statue was made in Rome by J. H. Hazeltine.

FROM CLARION, PA.

Temperance in Clarion County—Rousing Temperance Meeting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

JONES HOUSE, CLARION, Oct. 30, 1867.

It is a sure thing that Clarion county is up and doing nobly in the cause of temperance. The lodges of Good Templars organized last winter at Strattanville, Rimersburg and New Bethlehem, have all held on their way, and have in each locality accomplished great good. Colonel J. B. Knox, of Clarion, is the representative of the Grand Lodge in this county, and in July last he organized a lodge at Curriesville, and this lodge is doing well, and bids fair to become a great

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. It contains such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS, It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph solely, gives full market reports, and all the mail the day.

IN letter of JENNIE JUNE our Fashion Correspondent, will be found on the third page to-day. It is unusually complete in the details of what to wear and the "cut" thereof.

THE news from Italy continues to be of the deepest interest. The alleged assurance by BISMARCK that he will not permit France to make war on Italy, is vitally important, if true. The tenor of the dispatches leaves little doubt that the Italian people and army are strongly anti-French, and that it would not require much from Prussia to bring them both into line against French intervention.

THE report of THADDEUS STEVENS's views on the power of Congress over suffrage in the States and the duty of the Republican party connected therewith—published in the COMMERCIAL this morning—will be read with interest. In the same connection it is of interest to note that, according to a statement from Washington, the Constitutional Amendment, on which Mr. STEVENS bases his argument, has not yet been certified to as having been regularly ratified, and consequently is not in force. No inconsiderable part of the interest attaching to this publication arises from the fact that Mr. STEVENS, so feeble is his health, does not expect to be able to raise his voice in the branch of Congress of which he is a member, and that it is made in this form in view of his nearness to the end of his eventful career.

THE great body of the Republicans in the North have read, with disapproval we doubt not, and perhaps with some degree of apprehension, the extreme utterances of such men as HUNNICUTT, who have gained leading positions and great power over the negro population in the South. There can be no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the danger which menaces reconstruction comes not a little from the fact unwise leaders possess so much power. It cannot be doubted that the Constitution which HUNNICUTT would make would not cause the speediest restoration of Virginia. And yet HUNNICUTT is more nearly the supreme man than any other in Virginia to-day. He is far from being the bad man his enemies say he is. He has done great service; but he has reached a point where wisdom, great discretion, consummate prudence and a high order of statesmanship are needed. They can do nothing in the South injurious or unwise that will not react on the Republican party throughout the country—and hinder reconstruction. By the negative action of the Southern whites the negroes have almost undisputed power. The anomaly is extraordinary, and confers on the future a new, and, if possible, deeper interest than has yet been felt concerning reconstruction. Every influence, therefore, that can be exerted to the end that the power thus lodged shall not be unwisely used, should be put forth. The present moment, with the newly enfranchised population in the South, is the moment of opportunity and danger.

THE ENSUING CITY ELECTION.

We have already published the action of the City Executive Committee, fixing the primary elections for Saturday, November 16th, and the nominating convention for Monday, November 18th. The Committee, by an almost unanimous vote, decided that the delegate system should be adopted. The report of the action of the Committee indicates that the return to the delegate system was consented to mainly in deference to the wishes of the representatives from the new districts, who strongly favored the old plan. Viewed in the light of policy toward the new districts, we are not disposed to take exception to this conclusion. Indeed, we strongly favored such an acquiescence, in alluding to this subject some days ago. The representatives from the newly incorporated districts might very naturally imagine a state of things in which the voters of the city would have a preponderating advantage under a popular vote, and hence we give the committee credit for the best intentions in doing what they have done. The delegate system, however, has become so unpopular—not to say mischievous and corrupt—that we regret exceedingly the apparent necessity which has called for its continuance. The thinking, intelligent, conscientious members of the Republican party have long deprecated the abuses which have from time to time crept into this system, and have uniformly expressed the most ardent desire for reform. Although the necessity for a change has long been felt and acknowledged, it has been exceedingly difficult to satisfy the leaders of the party that any better plan could be devised. In our county conventions, notwithstanding the matter has been frequently discussed, it has been deemed impracticable to undertake any other system. Four years ago, in city convention, it was determined to try the "Crawford county" plan, as it is popularly termed, at the next ensuing biennial election. This system means, in general terms, a preliminary popular vote, in which the people express their choice of candidates by a direct ballot, instead of choosing delegates to make a selection for them. There can be no question that this plan, if properly carried out, is infinitely preferable to the delegate system; but if loosely managed, without those restrictions which are essential to a fair and proper expression of the will of the party, it becomes as objectionable and pernicious as the other. It is admitted, on all hands, that this principle was not fairly tested at the late municipal contest. It is not necessary to state wherein we failed; but the fact that the fault was not in the system, but in the manner of its application, should induce the party not to consent to a hasty abandonment, but rather urge another and a fairer test. We must, as an active and progressive party, get rid of the abuses attaching to the present method. When a social or moral evil presents itself, in a palpable form, to the sense of mankind, nobody hesitates as to the course to pursue; neither should there be any hesitation in dealing with a political evil. We regret, therefore, that we are just now in a state of apparent retrogression on this subject—just back to the old plan, with all its concomitant evils. We say "apparent" retrogression, because, as indicated in the outset, it is evident that the return to the delegate system was a matter of policy concerning a side question; and this being the case, we may hope that hereafter, not only in the city, but in the county, the popular vote may be fully and fairly tested, with all the restrictions and safeguards which experience has suggested. It is unmanly and undignified to give up in despair. Let us make at least an effort at reform, and that done we have no fears for the result.

In this connection, we may properly refer to another point. The choice for delegates, under the resolution, is to be expressed by ballot, and not by marking, as is frequently allowed. This meets our hearty approval, as it tends in the right direction, and gives the voter a chance to express his choice without fear or restraint of any kind, which is more or less felt while a dozen or a score of persons stand gazing at him as he makes his mark. It is only necessary to see that none but genuine Republicans are permitted to vote at the primary elections. If the secret ballot is the most desirable and satisfactory form of expression in the choice of delegates, so is it in the choice of candidates when the delegates shall have assembled in convention. Any argument in favor of the former will hold good in the latter case. We hope, therefore, that the convention, which will have full power in the premises, may promptly and unanimously decide in favor of the use of the ballot in making the nominations for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and City Attorney, as against the customary plan of making or voting viva voce. Let us inaugurate a thorough reform in all these matters, minor as well as essential, and put the party on the best possible working basis. Let us begin at once, even the slightest step forward, and persevere until our progressive and reformatory aims are fully and satisfactorily accomplished.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT IN POLITICS DENIED AND PRONOUNCED DANGEROUS.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic*—somewhat out of its sphere as a religious paper—undertakes to prove that a person has no right to exercise his own judgment on the affairs of civil government. It says that private judgment "is utterly incompatible with any government, civil or ecclesiastical," that "it would destroy the best form of government that ever was established on a basis of justice and liberty," that "it necessarily leads to the destruction of government."

The illustrations of this extraordinary discovery in politics are as curious as itself. Private judgment, according to the *Catholic*, inevitably produces civil strifes, and hence it is blamed as the cause of our late rebellion war. But, strangely enough, in the same breath it is equally blamed for bringing about the peace with England in 1815, "New England"—we quote the *Catholic*—"that hot-bed of isms, shams and blasphemies," being opposed to the war. To the same dreadful power of private judgment is attributed the anti-slavery movement and the opposition in the North to the Fugitive Slave Law, which last the *Catholic* pronounces to have been a necessary and constitutional law.

But the greatest logical feat of the article is achieved on the hypothesis of conflict between a law of civil government and the conscience, or private judgment, of the individual citizen. In one place, the declaration is made that "if each man had the right of private judgment, they (he) could not be bound in conscience to obey the government." In another sentence it is affirmed that disobedience is right "in the case of every human enactment that commands what the law of God prohibits." And here, to solve the palpable inconsistency, the question is asked, "But who is to decide whether a special law or enactment is or is not repugnant to the Divine law?" The *Catholic* leaves this question without a formal answer. But the entire drift of the article shows that this and other questions of politics are to be decided by the same authority that decides religious subjects for the Catholic Church.

Private judgment in political subjects is, therefore, regarded as a horrible thing. The individual citizen must call on somebody beside himself to form his political opinions, to tell him what government measures to approve and what to condemn, to direct him which party to join and whom to vote for. He must exercise no judgment of his own on any of these matters. On this ground it is easy to see how intelligence can be entirely dispensed with in politics. But we imagine the Quixotic tilt of the *Catholic* will not avail much against the universally received doctrine of our country from the days of WASHINGTON, that the safety of Republican government rests on the intelligence of the people. Hence and here come into requisition and use our schools, our political meetings, our newspapers, for the purpose of increasing intelligence among all classes of citizens and of enlightening and directing their private judgment in relation to the affairs of civil government.

To show that we have not misunderstood nor misrepresented the extraordinary sentiments of the *Catholic* on polical matters, we quote the concluding sentences of the two column article which contain the essence of the whole.

"Private judgment, as adopted by the Protestants, has destroyed the Church for them as an authoritative body. Transferred to civil matters, it would quickly put an end to the State, abolish all civil authority, and establish the reign of lawlessness and anarchy.

"It is a principle of disorder, division and destruction that in and of itself carries death from it the expression be allowed; which adopt it, an amalgamation of Socialism, Communism, Spiritualism, and all sorts of beliefs, so that they who know Christianity only through this medium, would reject it, and the principle by which the United States would destroy the best form of government that ever was established on a basis of justice and liberty."

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The laws regulating the assessment of taxes in this State have been so loosely enforced that they are now but little regarded. The statutes have been virtually set aside, and custom has established quite a different mode of proceeding. The fact that the triennial assessments have to be made this fall, affords occasion to refer to the difference which exists between the law on the subject, and the custom which has prevailed for the last twenty years. No point will better indicate the necessity of a change in the law than this. We have heard a good deal, of late years, in regard to the arbitrary manner in which assessments have been made, and the importance of having a law which shall provide for the assessment of all property, real and personal, at its actual cash value. Strange as it may appear to some persons, this is just what the law requires. The difficulty is that the law has not been enforced. The assessors, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath to the effect that "they will use their utmost diligence and ability to discover and ascertain all the property, real and personal, within their respective districts, and take an accurate account of the same, and that they will justly and honestly, to the best of their judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece or tract of land, with the improvements thereon, and all personal property made taxable by law, at the rate or price which they shall, after due examination and consideration, believe the same would sell for, if sold singly and separately at a *bona fide* sale, after full public notice; and that they will rate all offices and posts of profits, trades and occupations, at what they shall believe to be the actual yearly income arising therefrom, and that they will perform their duties as assessors with honesty and fidelity, according to the laws of this Commonwealth, without fear, favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill will." This is the form of oath to which those making the triennial assessments have to subscribe, and it contains an epitome of their duties, very clearly and distinctly set forth. But, as we have already remarked, the law has become obsolete, and custom has made quite a different law. When the assessors subscribe to this oath, they do so with a sort of mental reservation—knowing and understanding that they are not to be held to its binding terms, but are merely expected to do as their predecessors have done for many years past. In other words, that they are to assess without regard to any particular rule as to valuation. Three years ago, if we remember correctly, certain parties in Allegheny county, got up a circular, setting forth the provisions of the law in regard to assessments, and threatening the assessors with criminal prosecution if they did not strictly comply with its terms. The triennial assessments were then being made, and the assessors in Greenfield township, fearing that the threats might be executed, made their assessments as nearly as possible on the cash value basis. The excitement over this result, and when the return was made to the Commissioners they were besought on all hands to reduce the assessments. The transcribers were finally ordered by the Commissioners to cut the returns down fifty per cent., and in addition to this wholesale reduction, there were many special abatements allowed. The effect of running up the assessments in a single district would have been to fasten upon the taxpayers a most onerous burden, out of all proportion to the amounts paid in the other districts, hence the action of the Commissioners. It will be seen, from this circumstance, that it would be wrong for any of those, now about to make the triennial assessments, to depart from the present system; for, unequal and unjust as it has become, it would be unwise to disturb it until a better plan shall have been matured. To attempt to carry out the law, in special localities, would be worse than useless, as the Commissioners would very properly exercise their power of revision for the relief of those who were likely to be injured. But the fact is apparent that the entire system of making assessments is illegal and inequitable, and ought to be remodeled at the earliest practicable day.

THE treaty of peace made with the Kiowas and Camanches, encounters both serious objection and flippant ridicule. The cost of Indian annuities and the practice of paying them, are matters with which the United States have been familiar, from time immemorial. And at the distance where those tribes are located, it is much cheaper than carrying on war. It is not a tribute, as to a formidable power. There is no danger of the national fame suffering any reproach, or of aggression by powerful nations being provoked by this mode of dealing with the savages. It is rather a humane act, to do something towards clothing and feeding them, nor is it altogether apart from justice, that when we encroach on their usual modes of procuring subsistence, we should proffer them some compensation. On the whole, we regard it as the best thing that could be done, for all concerned,

WE do not undertake to defend nor to glorify Mr. Brownlow, nor do we claim him as a man after our own heart. He may be a rough specimen of a man, but he has managed the cause of politics and government in Tennessee perhaps all the better for it. He has maintained the Union interest more successfully, in that wild and rebellious locality, than a gentler hand could have done. The clamor against him, on that score, it is easy to account for. His constituents appear to be well enough satisfied with him, and so they give their suffrages for his maintenance and advancement. As sharp and severe things were spoken against Jackson forty years ago as are now current about Brownlow, and probably as justly. It is the lot of men who act resolutely in politics.

THE unexpected high prices of breadstuffs are expected to lead to an increased breadth of planting next year. It has been well remarked that probably the whole country needed some such inducement as this to resume attention to agriculture, that had been much neglected for warlike pursuits, and in consequence of the severe loss of laborers, and the vast increase of manufactures and the rapid expansion of cities and towns, and the increase of their attractions

THE snow storm, of which we had a slight touch Wednesday night, spread over the West generally. The storm was of the kind that dispensed what in old time agricultural books is styled "the poor man's manure," on account of the excellent influence of the light snow on the roots of the grasses and grains.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the 25th inst., thus alludes to the cotton market of that port:

"Each steamer from Vicksburg and above is looked for with great anxiety, as our poor cotton factors are anxious to get the cotton, in order to pay their liabilities, which will ease our market very much.

"To-day, on account of the advices of an advance in cotton, there is a better feeling, and things look brighter. Parties having cotton orders for Havre, Spain and Mexico are anxious to buy, but the practice of paying them, at present francs are very difficult; the banks do not show any disposition to overrate, and if they do it is at such depressed rates as to make operators tarry."

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We regret to learn that the extensive wool house in this city, of Southwick, Sheble & Co., who are also largely connected in the Camden Woolen Mill, suspended yesterday. Heavy outlays in connection with the factory, the great depression of the staple on which they were mainly engaged, an exceedingly dull market for months past, and the recent failure to get out Taylor, of New York, are given as among the causes of the calamity that has overtaken this young, enterprising, and heretofore most successful house. It is understood that every effort has been exerted to stave off this result, but, as it seems, without avail. We have not heard the amount of the assets of the Philadelphia house, but, from the universal sympathy expressed in their behalf, there is reason to hope that the difficulty may be but temporary. The stoppage of an enterprise like theirs, their peculiar manufacturestanding at the very head of their kind in the country, partakes of a national loss.

IN New York and Brooklyn building enterprises are very active. The number of buildings in course of erection in both cities is very large, and architects and mechanics are fully employed, and likely to be so to an unusual extent throughout the winter. There appears to be full demand for all the buildings that can be erected, particularly of dwelling houses, for which the demand has been largely in excess of the supply for several years past. The predicted reaction and decline in the value of real estate has not been realized, but, on the contrary, except in a few localities, property continues to rapidly advance in value.

THE Chicago *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: Mr. Wells, special commissioner of the Government to investigate and perfect our revenue system, returned to Washington to-day from a tour through the States. He declares our present system for the collection of the revenue a complete failure, and will recommend important reforms and improvement for the prevention of fraud, etc.

PERSONAL.

—M. Smally, writing to the *Tribune*, from London, furnishes the ultimate contradiction of the John Brown scandal thus: "A gentleman who is in a position to know—who is, in fact, an official about Her Majesty's household—relates, as coming from the Lord Chamberlain, certain facts about John Brown. He was the favorite *valet* of the Prince Consort and attended him during late years on all occasions. J. B. is gifted with a memory of wonderful minuteness. He remembered where the Prince had set his old boots, his flasks, his tile, hat, and the other thing, with an exactness that was marvelous. This, which during the Prince's life made J. B. invaluable to him, made him also invaluable to the Queen after the Prince's death. He remembered so much of the minutiæ of Prince Albert's sayings, actions and habits, that the Queen got into the way of perpetually cross-examining him on such matters, and became as necessary to her as laudanum to the opium eater. Brown was a civil fellow enough of the *valet* species, and, with the Prince, knew his place, but began after awhile to presume on the Queen's favor and give himself airs. On one occasion (this is a rumor) J. B. even advanced to put the Queen's mantilla on the royal shoulders, whereupon the Lord Chamberlain proceeded to extremities—*i. e.*, kicked J. B. and put it on himself."

—Master Coker, the *ci-devant* boy soprano, commenced his public career by singing burnt cork ballads in Wood's troupe of negro minstrels, in New York.

—Gen. Noyes, of the Fifth Ohio regiment, presented Mrs. Lander with a gold shield set with diamonds, on the occasion of her benefit in Cincinnati, Friday evening. It was given as an evidence of the soldiers' appreciation of the gallantry of her dead husband, with whom they had so long served in the field.

—Charles Dickens once wrote an opera, and it was performed at the St. James Theater. He is also the author of a farce that was played in London with moderate success.

—A lineal descendant of the aborigines was present in Albany City on Sunday, and attended an Episcopal Church attired in the full dress and "complete armor" of a chief. He claims to be the chief of the Mohawks. He assumes also to be a grandson of the famous Sir William Johnson. His present residence is in Canada.

—Dickens will sail for Boston on the 9th of November. Tremont Temple has been engaged for him, and reserved seats will sell for two dollars. The Boston *Advertiser* understands "that it is Mr. Dickens's invariable custom, when giving public readings, to devote himself entirely to it as a business, and to accept no friendly invitations which would tend to take up his time and distract his attention. It is quite likely that he will feel compelled to pursue the same course in America, and to decline without exception the offers of hospitality which will undoubtedly be extended to him from all sides. This is, perhaps, unfortunate, for—not to speak of private disappointments—Mr. Dickens is an acute observer at all times, and our hotels are not the best places to study American character."

—Belle Boyd, one of the "daughters of the South," gave a reading at Lexington, Ky., on the 22d, to an audience of forty persons. Belle said she expected "a heartier reception from the home of John Morgan and other heroes who fought for Southern independence."

—The first wife of "Ned Buntline" died a few days since in the Nashville, Tenn., Almshouse. She was married to "Ned" in New Orleans at an early age, first eloped, and became the mistress of Beh. McCullough, the Texan Ranger. Some of the latter's uniform, and acted as McCullough's orderly during the Mexican campaign.

—Father Bachman, of Louisville, sued the owners of the steamer General Lytle for injuries sustained by its explosion, putting his damages at twenty-five thousand dollars. The case has been tried before the Court of Common Pleas, in Louisville, and the jury, after a two days' deliberation, failed to agree, and were discharged.

THADDEUS STEVENS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Reported Exclusively for the Washington "Chronicle" and Philadelphia "Press."

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, now in his sick chamber at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, feeling the danger of the Republic, yet fearing he may not be able to speak his convictions from his seat in Congress, held the following conversation with his old friend Professor Pfeiffer, which has been reported, and is published at his request. It will be read with profound interest by his countrymen:

A short and desultory discourse, between M. D. G. Pfeiffer, M. D., LL. D., some time of the German universities; for the last fifty years and more, an inhabitant of America; having left his native country for the sake of enjoying entire freedom of thought and action, and who has been in the habit, as he has been afforded the opportunity, of having consultation and intercourse with Thaddeus Stevens, resident in another portion of the same country—both still surviving—and said Thaddeus Stevens, M. C.

[Doctor,

DEAR FRIEND: Sitting here in my secluded study, occupying myself to consult you with the familiarity of ancient times, as to your present state of development of your country, whether we are likely to be oppressed by powerful nations being provoked by this mode of dealing with the savages. It is rather a humane act, to do something towards clothing and feeding them, nor is it altogether apart from justice, that when we encroach on their usual modes of procuring subsistence, we should proffer them some compensation. On the whole, we regard it as the best thing that could be done, for all concerned,

MY DEAR FRIEND: I shall not decline to suggest a few ideas in reply to your question. Although I am quite sure, you are as capable of answering them as I am. Your ancient forefathers have been familiar with conditions, I see, in your friend, which would be better instituted had I possessed the experience of the deep thought and study into the law of nations which you have before I knew you.

Whatever construction shall be given to the Constitution in its present condition by this Congress, and by the learned in the great science which has mostly defended it, will be likely to be accepted, through future times, as the true meaning. It is important, therefore, that the most beneficent interpretation should be given to it, and that it should be most liberally construed, so as to secure all human rights.

In the changed condition of our country and of that in its turmoil, which, while it, as to the old States, may not be provided, is not so infinite as to be incapable of yielding to the changing necessities of humanity.

Before the Constitution was amended, I could not agree with some of my learned friends that Congress could interfere with State laws relative to the elective franchise in the United States. This erroneous view of slavery seemed, while it was permitted to, to prevent it. After the amendment abolishing slavery I still doubted, and proposed a constitutional remedy, on the 4th day of December, 1865, in the following words: "All laws which shall be equally applicable to every citizen, and no discrimination shall be made on account of race or color."

And severe things were spoken against Jackson forty years ago as are now current about Brownlow, and probably as justly. It is the lot of men who act resolutely in politics.

In this there is no principle of reprehension justice. The Constitution of old did not carry out the principles of government which were intended by the fathers of the Republic, and which were the inspirer of its present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIFIGER.
No. 160 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—JUST received by the undersigned, at their New Store, 148 SECOND STREET,

200 prime GREEN SALT HIDES;
200 City Slaughter CALF SKINS.

They have a large assortment of the New York and Baltimore Tanned Sole; French Calf Linings, &c., at lowest wholesale prices.

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

COAL MINE
FOR SALE.

In Kentucky, on the Tread Water Creek, Cretaceous county, three miles from the Ohio River; 150 acres of land, 30 of which is cleared and under cultivation; 220 feet deep, known as the Belle Vein, and is four feet three inches thick. The whole will be sold on the most reasonable terms. For further information address the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky., or the Secretary

JOSEPH A. HINA,
Box No. 11, Caseyville, Ky.

WESTERN
UNIVERSITY.

The next Term will commence NOVEMBER 12th. All the usual branches taught. The preparator Classical and English Studies are taught by Eleven Professors. Students in

BOOK-KEEPING,
MINING AND
ENGINEERING,

And ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, will receive especial attention. nov2

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain

FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, in said Township, Bounded by lands of Robert Potter, John P. Ewing, James Hall and others, containing 67 acres, and perches, late the property of Samuel Galbreath, deceased, which he by will devised unto Robert Galbreath for life, and after his death to be sold, &c.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale—the third in hand, and balance in one and two years, with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps.

Executor of Samuel Galbreath, dec'd,
October 24th, 1867. 1w

TO OIL REFINERS.

THOS. S. CALHOUN,

CARPENTER,

No. 167 LACOCK STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CRUDE OIL,

CONDENSING AND WATER TANKS,

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BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

IRON TANK, BOTTOMS AND TOPS,

AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. eod

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

DIAMOND DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES

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MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

NOW OPENING,

THE LATEST EUROPEAN

NOVELTIES

FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORDERS BY MAIL

CAREFULLY EXECUTED

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No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, eod

TREES, TREES, TREES.

A very large stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

WHEAT.

10,000 BUSHELS

CHOICE NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT,

Arriving and for sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

SHINGLES.

18 INCH SHINGLES,

The best in the market. DRY FLOORING, Dry Clear and 18 IN. BOARDS, at

C. C. BOYLE & CO.'S

Lumber Yard, above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny city. TUF

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 195 FIFTH STREET.

SEGARS.

100,000 Connecticut and Pennsylvania Seed Segars, just received on consignments, and will be sold at very low prices at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Virginia Tobacco Agency,

Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 2235 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 195 FIFTH STREET

NOTICES.

☞ JONES FERRY CO.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Jones Ferry Company will be held on MONDAY, November 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. D. Smith & Bro., Water street, at which time and place an election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before them.

W. M. HEESH, Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 16, 1867.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, in Bagaley's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. ROBERT H. NEY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO. will be held at the Office of Wm. Task, Esq., corner Penn and Wood streets, on THURSDAY, November 14, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

JAS. H. MURDOCK, Clerk.

☞ NOTICE—THE MEMBERS of the late Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are requested to meet at the MAYORS OFFICE, on Fourth street, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the third Annual Reunion.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1867.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its OFFICE, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. AND CONN. R.R. CO., Pittsburgh, October 26th, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be closed on FRIDAY, November 15, 1867, and will so remain until after the Annual meeting of Stockholders, on MONDAY, December 2, 1867.

JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Insurance Co., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, November 4th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

HUGH McELHENY, Sec'y.

☞ YOUGHIOGHENY COAL HOLLOW COAL COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 153 Second street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board

A. D. FRICK, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 121 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 7th, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

SAML. SIMES,
Secretary and Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 31, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MARINE OIL CO., No. 12 FOURTH ST., October 30, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the MARINE OIL CO. have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after November 5th, 1867. Transfer Book closed.

F. E. RINEHART, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.

The firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., which expires by limitation September 1st, 1867, will be continued, under the same style, from that date.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WHEELER H. PHELPS, JOHN E. PARKE,
JOSEPH P. ESTEP.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we hope, by the same attention to the quality of our work, to merit, and receive a continuance of the same favors. Our Factory and Warehouse—No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and No. 37 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail business in TRIMMINGS AND HOSIERY, at No. 83 WOOD STREET, and 84 SECOND STREET, Allegheny city, under the name and style of

SPENCER & CO.

Due notice will be given of the opening, about November 11th. Our old friends and customers are invited to call and examine our stock.

D. M. SPENCER,
Late 80 Market street.
JAS. H. BROWN,
Late with Macrum, Glyde & Co.
JAS. MACRUM,
Late Macrum, Glyde & Co.

Allegheny City, October 17th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between WM. P. HERBERT and ANTHONY D. ANDERSON, under the name and style of Wightman Herbert & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by William P. Herbert, their late partner, at his office, 92 Water street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN,
ANTHONY D. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1867. nov1

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Offices, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

JAMES H. LAIRD, President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the rivers, Ohio and Mississippi, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Joshua Rhodes,	George Armstrong,
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MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$300,000
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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 99 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

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S. H. Palmer,	Jno. H. Ewing,
	D. S. H. Gilmore,
	James M'Cune Smith.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN D. SHIPPEN, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOUBMAN, Gen'l. Agent and Surveyor.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

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WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Speaks, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who can be relied upon, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have attained, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Geo. J. Thomas,	John R. McClung,
Charles J. Clarke,	James P. Manns,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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ASSETS OVER $22,000,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. H. BLACKSTOCK,
AGENT,
No. 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ALE.

800 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood

ıe Daily Commercial

V YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR NOVEMBER.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October, 1867.

ıe Metropolis is putting on winter colors, very bright and gay they are." From the et and from the shop windows all signs of mer have departed—and warm, hot roasted nuts have replaced the "iced strawberry onade" on the popular street stands.

Fall, the winter season finds natural home in rge city; it is lively, rosy, fascinating, full njoyment to those who can avail themselves its resources, and not without its charms to persons who are debarred from per- al participation, and constitute the mere okers on in Venice."

bsentees have now about all returned, car- es throng the streets, the sidewalks are d with accustomed figures and faces, new tumes stand out with striking distinctness m the old ones, and men and women walk h a brisk, elastic step as if they had taken a w lease of life and activity.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

The styles in furs have undergone many anges within the past few years, and show me modification this season, which it may be eful to recount. The large, old fashioned storine and "half cape," have disappeared tirely, as totally out of place in conjunction ith the new contracted costumes; even the ollar has reduced its dimensions, retaining its ape only and having tab ends in front, arcely wider than those of the boa.

The boa itself is not a favorite or standard ar- cle. It is made with one end only to hang wn, the other being ornamented with the ead of the animal and fastened with button d loop in front of the throat. It is used ostly for putting round the throat on coming t of the opera and warm concert room, and ith the "pocket" muff, the front or lap of hich is also ornamented with the head of the nimal or bird from which it is made, consti- te the fashionable skating set.

Muffs for street dress or ordinary wear have ndergone no change, with the exception of eing made more costly by the number of dark tripes used to compose them. Mink and sable re as ever the standard furs, and the dark tripes which surround the muff are, it is well rown, found running lengthwise on the back f the mink. A two-striped muff is composed f two skins, which are quite sufficient to make muff of the usual size, but sometimes three tripes are used, and this season we notice uffs containing four and five stripes cut from he skin of the animal, altogether the more val- able part of the fur, and therefore doubling he value of the article for which they are ex- lusively employed.

The common dark and dyed furs, the French nink and imitation mink with which the ountry districts have been flooded, are, we are lad to say, in very bad repute, and almost en- irely ignored by respectable dealers.

Fitch is somewhat better. It is at least strong, hough a coarse and common fur, but it is not o well thought of as the soft, handsome grey squirrel, which is at the same time cheap, dur- able and always natural, pure and cleanly.

Sets of grey Persians are much liked for or- linary wear, and are rather more dressy than rey squirrel, but we doubt if they would be as ermanent. Black and grey Astrachan are in vogue also, the former principally for morning wear.

There is a reduction in the price of furs this year, which is hardly appreciated, however, until one comes to the higher grades. Sets of grey squirrel, which formerly ranged from twenty to thirty dollars, can now be bought at from fifteen to twenty-five. Grey Persians and grey and black Astrachan being about the same prices. A handsome set of mink, which last year would have cost a hundred and twen- ty-five dollars, can this year be bought for ninet- y-five, and a corresponding set of sable for one hundred and fifty. A set, it must be un- derstood, no longer includes cuffs, only collar and muff. Cuffs are obsolete.

The very newest style of collar is the *Impe- riale Collarine*. It is really a remarkably pretty and graceful shape, not deep, but daintily trimmed and descending in tabs, which are furred on both sides upon the chest. A very choice set of mink, consisting of Imperial Col- larine and muff, can be bought for seventy- five dollars, the collar being somewhat smaller and therefore less expensive than the "Em- press" collar of last year.

NEW CLOAKS.

The large fur cloaks and capes are now only worn by those who already own them and pre- fer wearing them *out* of fashion rather than cut them up into small garments. They are quite incompatible with the present restricted style of dress, and have given place to jackets of seal- skin, which, when genuine, are highly *dis- tingue*.

A very few of these costly garments were worn last year, principally by ladies who im- ported them for their own exclusive use and benefit, but this year they are a feature highly valued in proportion to their cost, which is from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars each.

Elegant sets of real Astrachan, consisting of sac or jacket, muff and cape are also among the novelties. The cape is a sort of Scotch *togue*, with furred tassels, very becoming, and the muff a fancy "pocket" affair, the front cap divided into two points, each mounted with the head of the animal.

The new round cloaks are cut quite narrow upon the back, and are more shawl circular shaped. The very latest is a cloth cloak cut in this style and lined with fur, so that it is revers- ible and can be worn as a fur cloak or as a cloth cloak. The fur is also cut deeper than the cloth, in order to form a band, which is turned upward and constitutes the trimming of the cloth side.

NEWEST CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS.

The Versailles is the newest and most origi- nal of the cloaks brought out this season. It is one of the patterns made for the Paris Exhibi- tion, and is so entirely fresh and with al so distin- guished as to have established itself at once. It is short and perfectly straight upon the back, but cut with sleeves and square, deep mantle shaped ends upon the front. It is made in black velvet, and the embroidery upon it is a marvel. It is lined with either rich fringe or lace. The cost is two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars.

The "gentleman" is a new and very fashion- able style of cloth cloak. It is a sort of short gored coat, usually made in white, sometimes in colored velvet cloths, and simply bound with thick satin, embroidered on with chain stitch. When in white cloth they are bound (a third of an inch) with white, black or colored satin; in colored cloth they are bound with satin the same color, or a thick galloon.

The buttons are large and either of pearl or jasper, matching the cloak. They are almost close fitting, without belting to the figure, very jaunty, slightly "fast," and, of course, girls are bewitched for them.

The "Russian Pelisse" is a new, very stylish and most comfortable winter garment. It is rather long, nearly fits the figure, and is tied at the back with a sash; the imported garments are made in silk, satin or velvet, lined and wadded, but cloth will be found after a test. fastened at the sides and pendant ends folded over; would be less expensive and most useful for country wear. The long, straight, open sleeve with coat sleeve beneath, is the popular style for the Russian pelisse, and it is also ac- companied by a Pelerine cape, which can be put on or off at pleasure; only a glimp, galloon, cord or binding is needed for trimming.

The "Roman Pallium" is the very latest style for opera and carriage cloaks, and has been brought from Paris within a week by Mme. Natalie Tilman, the well known French artiste and importer, whose establishment reproduces the choicest things to be found in the gay capi- tal.

All women who *are women* like to look at new and pretty things, and we would like to be able to give our distant readers a bird's eye view of the brilliant, graceful and quaint novelties spread out for our inspection the other day, in Madame Tilman's rooms.

The "Pallium" for opera wear is made of white Grecian cloth, embroidered with gold and edged with white and gold fringe. It is straight but draped at the back so as to form a hood finished with embroidery and tassels, crosses the breast and throws one end over the shoul- der.

For carriage wear it is made in blue embroi- dered with black or purple, in scarlet, and in striped Algerian cloth, edged with white goats' hair fringe. The "Hardee" is a new sleeveless breakfast jacket, copied after one made for the Empress of Russia. It is the true shade of Bismarck velvet, embroidered in black chenelle and gold silk, mounted regally with raised transparent shell work.

The "Carlotta" is a charmingly shaped jack- et with long sleeves and a basque admirably contoured to fit every figure and give an ex- quisite *tournure*. It is made in black velvet and embroidered in lace net patterns, with small, white, opaque beads, with a drop fringe to corres- pond. *Tears*, it is quite a stroke of genius in its way.

The "jeweled flowers" are another triumph of the Paris Exhibition, and are only to be ob- tained at one house even in Paris. They are made of black enamel and gold mounted on gold stems, and produce an effect that is abso- lutely startling. For a brilliant entertainment which is shortly to take place, a well-known leader in fashionable circles has ordered a cos- tume of black and gold *gaze de chambery*, orna- mented with these rare velvet flowers.

The "Moorish" belt, which is to form part of the costume, is made of black satin, the pendant cut out in pairs leaves graduating in depth, and richly embroidered with jet. The greatest depth depends upon the back.

The "Watteau costumes" are the latest for balls and for evening wear. They are charm- ingly quaint, exquisitely trimmed with flow- ers, and require a profusion of light curling hair. To accompany these costumes there are the Watteau fans, the designs consisting of flowers with their leaves and tendrils painted with the extremest delicacy, and true to nature, upon white silk grounds. The handles are tinted and carved mother of pearl.

White point lace mounted upon white silk or satin are the only fans now in use for brides. The "Siberian costume" is the novelty for bru- nettes. It is made in crimson and gold or black and gold, and magnificently trimmed with gold and jet ornaments. One of its features is the Siberian bracelet, which consists of a chain of gold or jet, with massive bands of the same for the top of the arm and wrist.

The ends of the chain are attached by links to these bands, making a very effective but somewhat savage ornament.

The new French dress trimmings are the prettiest that can be imagined. Among them are narrow *galons*, with white satin beading, which has the effect of small pearls, and has given the name of "pearl" to this style of trim- ming. A satin galon is darker, richer colors, and is studded with velvet "nails." This is and is studded with velvet "nails." This is more than double the width of the other.

Pointed velvet, in all colors, with a beading, are very pretty, but less in vogue than, the rouleaux of velvet or satin, which are now made with a narrow, thick ribbon beading, beaded with satin dots.

CHIGNONS.

There is a general impression prevailing that this term is a special one applied to the bunch of hair which is now the fashion to mass on the top of the head, and fashion writers and fashion journals talk about "waterfalls" and *chignons* and *coiffures* and *chignons* as if they were something quite separate and distinct. One very wide awake genius even discovered that chignons were worn as early as seventeen hundred and something, proving to his astute mind that they were not a new fashion at all, but only a revival of an old one.

The truth is *chignon* is a generic and not a special term. It simply means in French *any* arrangement of the back hair, and therefore is synonymous with and includes "waterfalls," and all other new and old contrivances, whether worn high upon the head or low upon the neck.

BABIES' RECEPTIONS.

One of the features of this season is to con- sist of "babies' receptions." Babies from one month to two years old, dressed in state, are "at home" on certain days, fortnightly, per- haps, and between stated hours, to all their ju- venile friends who are brought and taken care of by their nurses, while their mammas compare notes and exchange volleys of mutual admira- tion. A handsome costume worn by a mamma on such an occasion was of thick mauve corded silk, with a flounce composed of large oval leaves, grouped into a fan shape at the sides, and ascending high in front; a band of black velvet, studded with white satin "nails" crossed the breast, extended down the skirt in a diag- onal line, and formed a heading to the flounce, which was original and highly effective. The "baby" wore a short gored dress of white me- rino, trimmed with bands of scarlet satin, van- dyked out upon the upper edge, and embroid- ered on with white silk chain-stitch.

COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

New costumes for children are composed of suits of light *cuir* colored cloth or poplin trim- med with scarlet, high Polish boots, the exact shade of the dress, and very long scarlet stock- ings. Gray and crimson, stone color, and blue or pearl color and Magenta are exceedingly good combinations. But the boots must always be the color of the dress, the stockings of the trimmings. The dresses being worn very short and gored, the sacks or paletots short, with small old-fashioned capes, cut out in square battlemented edges, and bound with the color, form altogether a very striking and picturesque costume.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE,

Which has already too large a share of public attention and notoriety, is the exhibition which has been going on for weeks in a small room up stairs, corner of Houston street and Broad- way, of Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe. It is a dis- agreeable subject, and would not be alluded to only to correct some misstatements and misap- prehensions.

No one can look at the collection and im- agine that the object in exposing them was to sell them or make a large amount of money by their sale. With the exception of the lace and camel's hair shawls and a few odd pieces of jewelry, there is nothing which any lady could wear or which in its present condition would not be a disgrace to a second-hand clothes shop. The dresses, those that have been made up and worn, are crushed, dirty, old fashioned, and most of them made and trimmed in the worst way. The skirts are too short for any but a very short person, and the commonest muslins, barèges and grenadines are made ex- travagantly low in the neck and would not be available for any purpose.

There are some brocaded silk skirts in large heavy patterns which have been made but not worn, but these are unaccompanied by any waist, while the price upon them and all the other articles is exorbitant. Had the purpose been merely one of sale it would have been better effected through any large dry goods or jewelry house, who would have taken, as they frequently do, the India shawls and diamond rings at a fair valuation, but the display evidently has another object, and for the sake of Mr. Lincoln and his family the Union League Club or some other organization ought to buy up the goods and transfer them to Chatham street as quickly as possible.

Olive Logan is to be Mrs. Lincoln's assistant in preparing the forthcoming volume for the press, and will put a vigorous pen to the work. If Mrs. Lincoln has not succeeded in frightening the politicians, Olive Logan surely will. JENNIE JUNE.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The Largest and Best Paper in Pennsylvania.

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IT CONTAINS ALL THE

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM soon cures the most violent Coughs and Colds. Being a powerful expectorant, it increases the se- cretions of the mouth and throat, and instantly re- lieves tightness of the chest, short and difficult breathing, etc.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT- MENT.—Health and Happiness are the twin sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of life depends, in a great measure, on the state of the health. None need despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas, while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote but a radical cure. They have had the most mervel- ous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race. Sold at all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid coun- terfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.	GORHAM MFG Co	Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all respon- sible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Elec- tro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ CAUSE AND EFFECT.

If HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT HEALTH BEV- ERAGE proves its great value as a dietetic, nourish- ing, and healing remedy by its enormous consump- tion throughout the world during the past eighteen years; if the scientific bodies of all civilized coun- tries have united in its praise and bestowed upon its originator many medals and diplomas; if the most eminent physicians recommend it in their practice to their exhibitated patients, and to those suffering from diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, or afflicted with dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Loss of Ap- petite, etc.; if its introduction into the principal hospitals of Europe and America has done wonders, as the official reports will testify, then we feel that the American public are justified in their appreci- ation of its great value, and in their discrimination between Hoff's Malt Extract Health Beverage and the innumerable so-called remedies and tonics of the day, which are short-lived by reason of the slight foundation on which they build their reputation; but *Hoff's Malt Extract Health Beverage* has been steadily increasing its consumption for the past eighteen years, and is more popular to-day than ever, and wherever introduced has met with well- merited success.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York. Price $6 per dozen; 60 per bottle. Sold at Druggists and Grocers.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Sole Agent, at Graf & Setter's, 215 Liberty street. Also C. F. BAU- MAN, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birming- ham. cod

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS D. BAILEY, Esq. JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Fur- nishings, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as here- tofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 103 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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REAL ESTATE, STOCK

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STOCKS, BONDS,

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INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.

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51 FIFTH STREET.

McCALLUM BROS.

HAVE ON HAND THE FALL STYLES OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CRUMB CLOTHS,

WIDE FELTINGS AND DRUGGETS.

TOILANES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF TABLE COVERING.

An extra quality of

RAG CARPETS.

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McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET,

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

VELVET CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

CARPETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ALL WOOL INGRAINS,
WOOL DUTCH,
LIST AND RAG,
HALL AND STAIR,
COTTAGE AND HEMP,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN DRUGGETS.

MEDALLION DRUGGETS.

WE OFFER MANY OF OUR GOODS MUCH BE- LOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.

☞ Special inducements to those who Buy to Sell.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

OFFER TO

CASH BUYERS

BARGAINS

AT RETAIL.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

NEXT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR. eod*

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBON,

Trimming and Notion House,

The Largest Store and Stock.

ANOTHER LINE OF

New Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.,

Including a splendid assortment of

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,

ZEPHYR KNIT AND WOOLEN GOODS.

CALL AND SEE US.

Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY

AND

RIBBON HOUSE,

J. D. BERND,

Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,

SECOND FLOOR.

J. BENSWANGER & CO.,

55 MARKET STREET,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,

BONNETS, &c.

We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel con- fident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
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OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

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Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

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Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

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DRY GOODS.

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Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
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TWEEDS,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

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Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

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IRISH POPLINS,
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EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
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A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

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We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Depart- ments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

HEAVY CASSIMERES,
HEAVY DOESKIN,
WATERPROOF CLOTH,
JEANS, SATINETS,
HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,
TWILLED FLANNELS,
BLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL,
UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL,
PLAIN AND OPERA FLANNEL,
DELAINES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, MERINOS,
TABLE LINEN, CRASH,
TICKINGS, CHECKS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
FANCY KNIT SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS,
BLUE BLANKETS,
GRAY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COVERLETS, QUILTS,
MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HATS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

A good assortment at Low Prices,

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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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Choice Double Extra Rolled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, put up in small bags.

Also, 8 bbls choice CRANBERRIES, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

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A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

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Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

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CANTON FLANNELS,
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LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

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A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

New Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
Super Trimmings and Bonnet Ribbons.
New Styles of Gloves and Hosiery.
Embroideries of all kinds.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs.
The New "Glove Fitting Corset."
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A NEW LOT OF

Fashionable Jet and Bogwood Jewelry.
The celebrated "S. S." Kid Glove, $1 10,
Every Pair Warranted.
The "Star Shirt," Suspenders, Ties, &c

A complete Line of Fall and Winter

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Another Lot of those Superior

PROMENADE SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS.

We have just opened a choice line of FANCY AR- TICLES AND NOTIONS, which we offer to Cash Buyers at Lowest Prices.

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ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,

DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS,
SHAWLS, SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS AND
BLANKETS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,

A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices before making their purchases.

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Freeport Barred Flannels.

We are the Agents for the sale of this well-known make.

Fullerton's Barred Flannels

Sold at MILL PRICE, strictly on Commission. All genuine Fullerton Flannels have name on each piece.

"Greenville Woolen Mills," W. Craig & Co. We have accepted the Agency of this Mill, and are pre- pared to sell at MILL PRICE.

Greenville Barred Flannels,

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COUNTRY BLANKETS.

These Flannels are 24 inches wide, the heaviest Scoured Flannels in the market and intrinsically good value.

Blankets, 10-4, weighing 6½ lbs.
Blankets, 11-4, weighing 7½ lbs.

These goods we deliver here at MILL PRICE, a saving to buyers of FREIGHT AND CHARGES.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

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AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & COMPANY,

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NOW OFFER THEIR

FALL STOCK

DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

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AND

NOTIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and

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OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND

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RUBBERS and
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INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

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To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARP CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

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HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,

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JUST RECEIVED.

10 bbls choice Havana Oranges;
50 boxes prime Lemons;
10 bbls Imported German Cherries;
25 boxes new Prunes;
300 drums New Figs;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 half boxes New Layer Raisins;
75 quarters New Layer Raisins,

AT

REYMER & BROTHERS,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

Also, in Store, a Fine Stock of

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
PICKLES, CATSUPS,
SAUCES, JELLIES,
SPICES, &c., &c.

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FOR MEDICINAL USE,

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(Late Miller & Ricketson,)

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.

GROCERIES.

100 bbls Sugar House Sugar;
150 bbls Lovering's Refined Sugar;
100 boxes Clarified Cuba Sugar;
25 bbls choice Porto Rico Sugar;
100 boxes Mcleone, Van Hassen & Co.'s Chem- ical Olive Soap;
10 cases Finest Olive Oil;
10 bags choice Old Government Java Coffee;
50 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;

WITH A GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES. FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, BY

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SUNDRIES.

218 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
120 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee;
110 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 packets choice Old Government Java Coffee;
100 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
400 bbls choice P. R. Sugar;
350 bbls Refined Sugars;
150 bbls Sugar House Sugar;
30 bbls choice P. R. Molasses;
80 hhds choice Cuba Sugar;
200 half chests Green & Black Teas;
50 half chests choice Japan Teas;
50 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars, in Store, and arriving at Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,

No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CROCERIES.

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,

SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,

Soda, Tobacco, &c., &c.

A large and complete stock at low figures.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET, Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments so- licited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donagrmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glen- lon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

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REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

jy28-1y

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JOS. SPENCER,....JAS. M'KAY.... ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager, aug8-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH

LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.

NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LAN- TERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade: TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

STEAM PUMPS,

For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Shipping Boilers, &c.

ALSO,

BLOWER ENGINES,

For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.

Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY, Agents,

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THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pitts- burgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President.

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FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Roll- ing Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.

EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.

GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Columbiana County Teachers' Institute will convene in the town of Columbiana, on Monday next. Prof. Andrew Burt, of Birmingham, is announced as one of the instructors.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—In the United States District Court yesterday, on motion of Col. Kerr, Gen. Wm. McCandless and Geo. H. Armstrong, Esqs., were duly qualified and admitted to practice.

FIRES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.—There were seven fires in this city during the month of October. They occurred on the first, fifth, seventh, eighteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fourth. There were two fires on the seventh.

THE TOMBS.—The cells were all filled last night, and Captain Lewis scarcely knew what to do with his numerous customers. Besides those who occupied cells the floor of the office was covered with lodgers who could find no other place except the street to stay. A roaring fire appeared to make them all comfortable, and most of them were sleeping soundly at midnight.

HALLOW EEN.—Hallow Een was duly celebrated last night. In accordance with a time honored custom, the youngsters of this city commenced at an early hour in the evening to ring door-bells, beat doors with sticks, and perform other feats, supposed to be done by ghosts and witches. Balls were held at City Hall, Lafayette Hall, Ashland Hall, Wilkins' Hall, and various other streets, and those who attended appeared to be enjoying the evening preceding All Saints' day.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED THIEF.—A man, calling himself David Jones, was arrested by officer John Mulherron, at half-past eleven o'clock last evening, corner of Fifth and Union streets, charged by John Wertz with robbing him (Wertz) of nineteen dollars. The money was in a small money box at the time it was taken. The box was found in the prisoner's possession, and in one of his pants pockets was the money supposed to have been stolen. A handy-billy and a pair of knuckers were also found on his person. Jones was locked up for a hearing.

Alleged Swindling.

An evening cotemporary contains the following account of an alleged swindling of two Germans out of two hundred and sixty dollars: "The attention of two Germans, residing in the Seventh and Eighth wards, was called to an advertisement which appeared in one of our German papers last week, stating that 'a good steady workingman could procure a good situation,' by applying at No. 142 Fourth street. The parties alluded to applied at the place designated several times, and finally found a man calling himself Homes, who required two hundred dollars as security for the faithful delivery of valuable packages, which he stated would have to be delivered to the banks and Post-office. Having fallen for the part of the Fatherland which claimed the applicant as natives, Holmes stated that he was from the same section of the country, and in this manner obtained their confidence. Both of the applicants were engaged immediately, one of them depositing one hundred dollars, and the other one hundred and sixty, for which they obtained a receipt from Holmes. When the men were to receive an office key, but as Mr. Holmes failed to make his appearance at the appointed time, the parties employed some suspicions, and the instituted inquiries which led them to believe that they had been swindled out of their money. The police were notified; but to no effect, if we are to believe the statements of the men deceived. Both of the men are poor, hard working men."

Business at the Register's Office.

Mr. Gray, County Register, furnishes the following statement of the business transacted at his office during the month of October:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Estate.
Hugh Fitzgerald	Catharine Fitzgerald	$ 250
Hugh Stewart	Elizabeth Stewart	400
Jane McClinton	Samuel M. Fulton	3,000
And. McAlister	Mary Jane McAlister	8,000
	James Purdy	
Deitrich Huch	Henry Huch, de bonis non	500
William Rein	John G Waster	5,000
Barbara Shewalter	John Shewalter	250
James Marratta	Nancy Marratta	150
Veritsas Fife	John Fife	300
Conrad Grewe	George Grewe	1,000
Amanal Corn	Conrad Corn and Philip Corn	600
Lewis C. Foss	Mary Ann Ross	100
W. Montgomery	Harriet Montgomery	2,000
Barbara Gross	John Babendorf	1,000
Peter Boyd	Simon Mueller	500
Andreas Friedler	Catharine Friedler	200
Moe a Johnson	C. S. Fetterman, Esq	50
John S. Phillips	John Wilson	10,000
Martin Grady	Ellen E. Grady	1,000
James Hammett	William Hammett	1,000
J. A. Monahan	C. Hasbrouck, Esq	25,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Testator.	Executor.
Caspar Wilhem	John Gearling
Robert Fife	John M. and James Fife
John Rankin	Thos. Sullivan and Sam'l Jennings
Francis Sibles	William Neely
Josiah F. Smith	Agnes M. Smith
Peter Trehan	William Creasan
John Shafer	Wm. A. Shafer
G. H. Kaufman	Michael Dillenger
Ann Presby	T. J. Duncan
James Lewis	Ann Lewis
Mary't Kramer	James H. Hopkins, Esq.
John Morrow	Frank Duff
Peter Kroscope	Christian Kroscope
Adam Young	Anna Young
Henry Baker	Ann Baker
Cath. Detweiler	James Clark and Geo. Whitney

The Monahan Case---The Coroner's Jury Fail to Agree---Judge Stowe Helps Them Out of the Difficulty.

The Coroner's jury in the Monahan case adjourned on Wednesday evening for the purpose of consulting with Judge Stowe, on Thursday morning, as to whether, under the law, they were all obliged to subscribe to the verdict, and if so, whether a dissent or protest could be entered by those who could not agree with the minority. The jury, after hearing the dozen eminent medical gentlemen called to testify on the point which so seriously puzzled them, stood four in favor of the theory of Drs. Dickson and Hamilton, and two against. Of the twelve experienced physicians called, five agreed and seven disagreed with the able gentlemen who made the *post mortem*, and the testimony shows that the fact is well established that death may result from injuries sustained to the brain by a counter-stroke—the internal injury being exhibited as a point opposite, or nearly so, to the place of external injury. But what exercised the jury in this case was, that the physicians who made the examination asserted positively that death did not result from the counter-stroke, caused by the fall backwards, but from direct violence on the forehead. There was positive proof that Monahan had been knocked down, that he fell heavily upon the floor backwards, and was taken up insensible. A serious wound was found on the back of the head, which was unquestionably caused by the fall, and wounds on the face corresponding with the blow. There was positive evidence to corroborate these facts. But a slight abrasion, not amounting to a cut, and which might have been readily overlooked, was discovered on the left frontal eminence, and indicated that the disintegration of the brain tissue, found in this region, resulted from a violent blow at the point of abrasion. To account for the fact that the greater external violence was manifested, the physicians who dissected the head expressed the belief that the blow was administered by a heavy body, of slow velocity, and not by a light body, of rapid stroke—as a cane, for instance—otherwise the skin would have been cut through, instead of merely scratched. There was no positive evidence, however, that any blow was administered on the forehead. The abrasion was there, but no proof as to what caused it. Four of the jurors were in favor of this point, but two of them, on hearing additional medical testimony, yielded assent to the theory that death did not result from the fall on the floor. Two were firm in the conviction that death did result from the counter-stroke—a conviction strengthened by the testimony of seven reputable physicians. When skilled surgeons thus differed in opinion, it is not surprising that the jurors should have been puzzled over the point in question. Finding that they were not likely to agree, they concluded to consult Judge Stowe as to the law on the points mentioned above. The Judge promptly informed them that, in his opinion, they were not required to subscribe to a verdict not in accordance with their convictions. He suggested that they might set forth the fact of their disagreement, with such other matters as they might deem proper, and then state the conclusion of inquisition. The jury at once acted on this suggestion, and found the following: "That we are unable to agree—four of the said jurors being of the opinion that James A. Monahan came to his death from the effects of an injury sustained on the forehead in some manner to them unknown; and that two of said jurors are of the opinion that the deceased came to his death from injuries sustained by a fall on the back of the head—said fall resulting from a blow of the fist administered by James Purcell." The jury, on signing this, was discharged from further consideration of the case, greatly to their relief and satisfaction.

Purcell was still in the lock-up yesterday, where he has been kept since Monahan's death. A commitment has been made out, on an information charging him with murder, on authority of Chief of Police Scott. He will be soon committed to jail to-day, and an effort will be made to have him released on bail.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will take a farewell benefit, and presents for the occasion three capital plays, in all of which he will appear. As "Jerry Clip," he will give his admirable impersonations of famous actors, and as "Toodles" he will give his audience some idea of how the famous Burton used to play it. Those who have seen Chanfrau in the round of characters he has been playing the past ten nights can have no idea of his great versatility until they see him in the three characters he will enact to-night. He should have a crowded audience.

THE CIRCUS.—Dan Rice's Circus opened yesterday on the Lot on Liberty street, and afternoon and night the tent was crowded. The performance is a good one and was highly appreciated. But the main feature of the show is Dan Rice himself, and he was received with an ovation of applause at each entertainment. The show will be open this afternoon and evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The Lubin Brothers give their last entertainment but one this evening. They are fine performers.

GRAND CONCERT.—The grand concert in aid of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Allegheny county will take place at Masonic Hall on Monday evening next.

THE ESTATE OF J. A. MONAHAN.—In the list of Letters of Administration granted during the month of October, will be found the estate of J. A. Monahan, who was killed at the Mansion House several days ago. The estate was valued at $25,000. C. Hasbrouck, Esq., is the administrator.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.

Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Catarrh is one of the results of a cold. It is curable and that speedily by Dr. E. S. Aborn, at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street.

Valuable Real Estate in Allegheny at Public Sale.

The Directors of the Fourth Ward Public School have instructed A. Loggate, Auctioneer, to sell on Wednesday next, November 6th, at 10 o'clock, the valuable lot 50 by 120 feet, corner of South Canal and Walnut streets, opposite the West Pennsylvania Railroad Market Station, on which is erected a three story brick building 50 by 36, well adapted for manufacturing and warehouse purposes, to which especial public attention is invited.

Unprecedented Success.

The patent Col. Beazill advertises in our want column to-day excells everything in popularity ever offered to the public. We have already spoken of its great value. When it is taken into consideration that there is a clear profit of $108 60 on every $11 40 invested, it is not remarkable that business men should avail themselves of such an opportunity for profitable investment.

A PROMINENT WESTERN PHYSICIAN says: "Wilson's Pills are the only combination I have ever met with, in my long course of practice, that really possess anything curative or specific for sick headache." All druggists sell them.

ARTICLES on Practical Economy, Suggestions to Travelers, and a variety of useful information, will be found in the Pittsburgh *Quarterly Magazine*. For sale by all News Dealers.

$125 GEM ORGAN, five octaves, rich Rosewood case, carved brackets and moulding, with "Tremolo" and Forte Stops, also, Knee Swell. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Adjourned Sale of Suburban Residence.

On Tuesday, November 5th, at two o'clock P. M., at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold the beautiful suburban residence and grounds of Stephen Woods, Jr., Esq., near Highland Avenue, Collins township, adjoining the properties of James McCully and P. H. Laufman, Esqs. Terms easy. Further information by calling on Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

"PRINCE & CO.'S" world-renowned Automatic Organs, School Organs and Melodeons. Send for illustrated catalogue. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

$100. New 5 Octave Melodeons, rosewood case, serpentine mouldings, round corners, "Tremolo" and Forte Stops. These are the best instruments for the price made. At Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. All varieties of soap as easily made as by the old process. A new concentrated lye for making soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces all the best detersive soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale agents, or at their brickyard, corner Central Avenue and Duncan street.

$75. Polished Walnut 5 Octave Melodeons, serpentine mouldings, round corners, Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—A rare stock of jewelry at Reiteman's, 84 Market & Seidle's, No. 79 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh,

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50cents.

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. William Ward, Manager. tf

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature, above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district, because of its assimilating atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prostrate the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the nephitic causes of *all epidemics*. Be wise in time.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

TESTIMONIAL

FROM

Hon. M. C. Beebe,

OF

Pleasantville, Crawford Co., Pa.

Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Dear Sir—Some five years ago my son Willie commenced showing symptoms of catarrh of the head, which continued to grow worse until his system was so debilitated as to preclude an active enjoyment of the sports of childhood or pursue any system of study, or attend at school, and at times was entirely prostrated with lingering fever—some times, for weeks together, with a constant manifestation of the symptoms of the disease, such as a constant hacking, nostril discharges, &c., irritation of the throat, &c., causing nausea. All the usual appliances and treatment of physicians, etc., had failed to afford relief until you were applied to during your professional visit at Titusville last winter, when he began to improve immediately after commencing your treatment, and continued to improve until now he enjoys a good state of health, and is able to participate in the active sports of childhood with zest, as well as pursue his studies without interruption. I have omitted to make this statement heretofore, as I wished to be satisfied that the relief was permanent.

Respectfully yours,

M. C. BEEBE.

Pleasantville, Pa., October 24, 1867.

CARD.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.,

CONSULTING

AND

Operative Surgeon and Physician,

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat

AND THE

Organs of the Chest, and Chronic Diseases Generally,

ESPECIALLY SUCH CASES AS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED INCURABLE, EMBRACING

Deafness, Discharge from the Ears, Buzzing and Singing Noises in the Head, Diseases of the Eye, Catarrh of the Head, Laryngitis, Trachitis, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ROOMS, No. 134 *Smithfield St.*, NEARLY OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of *SEVEN-THIRTIES*, INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers, AND DEALERS IN Government Securities, Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN THIRTIES the full rate at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 31, 1867.

The demand on some of the discount houses to-day is reported to have been quite pressing for loans, and a good deal of difficulty is experienced in negotiating for money even on good paper. The banks are taking no outside paper, but confine their favors to depositors. Outsiders are frequently compelled to pay from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month on short paper, which is a temporary sacrifice they have to make, and will pay much better than suffer protests.

—No movement of any importance in any of our local stocks. Holders who are hard pressed for money find it better to use their dividend stocks as a collateral for loans rather than force them on a weak market.

—Governments are without any important change. The quotations of the New York banker's reported to the banking houses of Ira B. M'Vay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., are as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881		
5-20s 1862		
" 1864		
" 1865, May and November		
" 1865, January and July		
U. S. 10-40s		
December Compounds, 1864		
June 7-30s		
July 7-30s		
Gold		
U. S. 7-30s, 1867		

—The railway stock market has been very dull. The market appears to have worked into a position which tends to protracted inactivity. Two or three clique stocks are held up at high figures, so that none will buy them, and yet none have the courage to go short on them and the strength of these stocks has the effect of keeping the entire list at prices at which none will touch them. The policy of the cliques appears to be to hold their stocks a few weeks, in hope that then the outside public will come into the market and relieve them of their load; a large majority of operators, however, have no faith in the results of such a course, and therefore do not co-operate; and in this way the market is kept stagnant. There is literally no outside interest in stocks. The public are not buyers for investment; on the contrary merchants are having to realize upon stocks in consequence of the extreme stringency of money, and the load carried by the brokers is thus increased.

The quotations to-day at noon are an improvement on our previous report:

Michigan Southern	79½
Michigan Central	93
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	88
Erie	73½
Chicago & Northwestern	48

—The Chicago *Republican* of yesterday says the demand for money continues active, and the market is generally reported close and firm. The principal demand for loans is from grain operators, but there has been a considerable amount of mercantile paper on the market during the past few days, mostly dry goods paper. The decline in the price of dry goods has been so marked, and trade not up to what was anticipated, that obligations have, in some instances, not been met promptly, but obtained at a high rate of interest, have been negotiated. Speculative paper is at a heavy discount, and is forced on the street, finding no favor at the banks. Mr. Smith, the Bank Examiner, has been in the city for a few days or two and is going the rounds of the National Banks. He advises caution, and suggests the policy that banks refuse to carry grain for parties, and make advances only to those who are in the legitimate business. The current rate of interest is firm at 10 per cent., and loans are only made for a short time. Bills of exchange are ample to meet all contingencies.

—Two decisions have recently been made by the New York Courts, of great importance to brokers and speculators in stocks. These decisions make the broker the owner of any stocks he may have bought for a customer on a margin, and authorizes him to sell the stock of his customer in case the margin is exhausted. The first was in the case of Oaks against Drake, in which Judge Woodruff was decided by Judge Ingraham. The other was in the case of Markham against Jaudon, the opinion being delivered by Judge Leonard. The opinions together hold that a banking house has a right to vests his own means in the purchase and carrying of stocks for his employer, the relation created is not that of pledgor and pledgee, so as to require the broker to give notice of the time and place of sale if he wishes to sell the stocks upon the customer failing to respond, but he may sell under the usages of the stock board a reasonable opportunity to the customer to pay it, and without notifying the customer of the time and place of sale. On the latter of these cases it is held that the customer does not become the owner of the stocks until he has paid for them, and until then the parties are simply in a relation of special contracters and may sell under duration more resembling that of vendor and vendee rather than that of pledgor and pledgee.

—The Montreal *Gazette* refers to the Commercial Bank failure as follows: We understand that the Commercial Bank has transferred the promissory notes and bills it had discounted to the Bank of Commerce, which Bank will demand payment for them in current funds, and decline the bills of the suspended bank. There had already been considerable speculation in buying up Commercial Bank bills at a discount for the purpose of paying notes maturing with them at that bank. The transfer stops that operation, and as there was the amount of $1,948,979 in circulation when the bank stopped, this step is one which will produce considerable effect in the country. The question is one which is open to a good deal of discussion. Ordinarily insolvency the statutory principle of set offs is founded in common sense and justice, but it is not so simple in the case of bills which is in the form of a circulating medium.

—Some persons unacquainted with the law are finding fault with the Secretary of the Treasury for anticipating the payment of the November interest, as he has been doing for the last two days, to the extent of probably a third its entire amount. The fact is, that the Secretary has power, under the law authorizing the Coupons to anticipate, at his discretion, the payment of any interest twelve months in advance of the time at which it may be especially due. The Secretary has taken a few days from the public the advantage of a few days in the matter of the November interest.

The Treasury Department have on leavored unsuccessfully to obtain one of the recent counterfeit seven thirty bonds, for the purpose of photographing. All the efforts at New York and Washington, although many of the most keen brokers were there, who held large amounts, duly having any on hand now. All spurious bonds now in the hands of the Treasury officials are imperfect copies, the hammer having been punched out.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, November 1, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market remains very dull; we have nothing noticed a disposition to operate; buyers were shy and disinclined to operate; most of the men are anxiously awaiting a rise in the Allegheny; we confine the prospect of a rise to the fact that City dispatches report the weather cloudy and cool, with thirteen inches in the channel. Oil was held at 38 ¢ bbl to 41 gallons, free on cars.

In New York the market is reported dull; we have nothing noticed in bulk trade. In our market the operations were not very extensive; buyers were disposed to hold off. The nominal rates for crude were 38 cts; first Allegheny rise 40@42; refined, Penn'a, 45 cts; New York, 45 cts. Sales were 3,600 bbls as follows: 2,000 bbls bulk, S. O., all the year, 10c; sales 900 bbls do, on spot, 12½c, and 150 bbls Smith's Ferry, 10½c; 50 gallons, free per wagon, 50 cts.

REFINED—The market was devoid of activity; buyers were not disposed to operate, while holders were not inclined to make concessions. The effect is to show that were current the previous day would not have effected a sale.

—Some persons unacquainted with the law are finding fault with the Secretary of the Treasury for anticipating the payment of the November interest, as he has been doing for the last two days, to the extent of probably a third its entire amount. The fact is, that the Secretary has power, under the law authorizing the Coupons to anticipate, at his discretion, the payment of any interest twelve months in advance of the time at which it may be especially due. The Secretary has taken a few days from the public the advantage of a few days in the matter of the November interest.

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Brewer, Burke & Co. 88 bbls refto W G Warden, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co. 48 bbls benzine, Philada.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co. 141 bbls ref to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 31, 1867.

The oil market is very quiet. We give as the ruling rates 42 bbl. The market closed dull. The late rains have not affected the river.

L.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, November 1, 1867.

Acid.				*Oil.*	
Acetic	lb	31	@ 34	Cod liver	gal 2 25 @ 2 50
Citric	lb	1 42	@ 1 48	Lemon	lb 4 50 @ 5 50
Oxalic	lb	14	@ 16	Lard	gal 95 @ 1 10
Tartaric	lb	88	@ 93	Linseed	gal 98 @ 1 15
Alcohol	gal	4 35	@ 4 45	Linseed	gal 1 20 @ 1 22
Ether.				Neatsf	gal 1 35 @ 1 45
Cape	lb	30	@ 33	Olive	gal 2 25 @ 2 50
Sperm	lb	93	@ 1 00	quarts	doz 7 50 @15 50
Am. Carb	lb	27	@ 29	pints	doz 4 85 @ 9 85
—Aquia	lb	10½	@ 11	Rigan	lb 80 @ 1 80
Ammonia	lb	90	@ 100	Peppert	lb 6 50 @ 7 00
Ashes Pot	lb	10½	@ 11	Rosemary	lb 1 50 @ 1 75
—Soda	lb	5	@ 5½	Sassafras	lb 1 20 @ 1 30
Bal Copaiba	lb	1 75	@ 1 80	Spermt	gal 3 00 @ 3 25
Bay rum	gal	5 75	@ 6 00	Tanners	gal 1 05 @ 1 06
Bark.				Thyme	gal 1 10 @ 1 20
Cassia	lb	82	@ 85	Winter'g	lb 6 00 @ 6 50
Cinch'd	lb	2 20	@ 2 80	Opium	lb 10 75 @11 00
Ess Bol	lb	50	@ 75	Phosphor	lb 1 20 @ 1 30
" Comb	lb	45	@ 60	Pt Paris	bbl 5 00 @ 5 50
Black Lead.				*Potass.*	
American	lb	5	@ 6	Bichrom	lb 23 @ 25
Ess Bol	lb	60	@ 65	Chlorate	lb 60 @ 65
Germain	lb	7	@ 9	Iodide	lb 6 40 @ 6 60
Ref Massic	lb	45	@ 47	Prus yel	lb 35 @ 37
Blue Vitr	lb	13	@ 14	" Red	lb 1 05 @ 1 10
Borax ref	lb	20	@ 24	Nitre	lb 13 @ 15
Brimst'ne	lb	6	@ 7	Quinsulph	oz 2 25 @ 2 45
Flor Sul	lb	6½	@ 7	Rosin	bbl 6 50 @ 6 75
Calomel	lb	1 70	@ 1 75	*Potass.*	
—English	lb	1 50	@ 1 60	Gentian	lb 12 @ 15
Camph ref	lb	1 15	@ 1 20	Ginger	lb 18 @ 20
Canthar's	oz	2 05	@ 2 15	—Jamca	lb 41 @ 43
Chamom'l	lb	70	@ 75	Ipecac	lb 4 75 @ 5 00
—Roman	lb	60	@ 70	Jalap	lb 2 75 @ 2 90
Chlorof'm	lb	60	@ 65	Liquorice	lb 25 @ 30
Cloves	lb	48	@ 50	Rhub E I	lb 3 30 @ 3 50
Cochineal	lb	1 62	@ 1 65	Sarsa Hon	lb 45 @ 50
Copp'ras	bbl	2 50	@ 3 00	Senega	lb 60 @ 65
Copp'ras	lb	3	@ 3½	Valer Fin	lb 60 @ 65
Cream Tart	lb	30	@ 35	Sal Ammon	lb 35 @ 37
Cubebs	lb	40	@ 45	Sulphate	lb 6 @ 8
Cuttbur	lb	25	@ 30	—Soda	lb 4 @ 4½
Emery Emp	lb	13	@ 15	*Soda.*	
Epsom Salts	lb	3	@ 4	Bicarb	lb 3 @ 3½
Sulph	lb	1 38	@ 1 45	Canary bus	lb 7 75 @ 8 50
Ess Lemon	lb	1 50	@ 1 60	Caustic	lb 7 @ 8
—Lily Cand	lb	41	@ 42	Cardamn	lb 3 50 @ 4 00
—Mint	lb	22	@ 25	Chlorate	lb 25 @ 30
—Sicily	lb	25	@ 28	Sanna Al	lb 38 @ 42
Gallic Acid	lb	5	@ 6	—E lin	lb 25 @ 30
Gals Aleppo	lb	38	@ 40	*Soda.*	
Gums.				Bi Carb	lb 9 @ 9½
Arabic	lb	85	@ 90	Caustic	lb 8 @ 9
—White	lb	85	@ 1 00	Soap Cast	lb 22 @ 25
Myrrh Tr	lb	1 60	@ 1 65	Soda Ash	lb 5 @ 6
Shellac	lb	45	@ 55	Starch	lb 8 @ 8½
—Tragac	lb	65	@ 70	Sulphate	lb 3 @ 3½
—Flake	lb	1 50	@ 1 60	Sumac	lb 11 @ 12
Hoffm's Anod	bbl	3 50	@ 3 75	Turm Jap	lb 12 @ 14
Indigo Madr	lb	1 60	@ 1 70	Turpen'e	gal 72 @ 80
Indigo Sup	lb	1 40	@ 1 50	*Vitriol.*	
Iodine resb	oz	2 00	@ 2 50	Copal	gal 2 50 @ 4 00
Iodine sus	lb	3	@ 3 50	Green	gal 1 00 @ 1 25
Ipe phiph	lb	4	@ 4 50	Japan	gal 2 75 @ 3 00
Lac sulph	lb	40	@ 45	Lin boil	gal 1 05 @ 1 10
Lead acet	lb	16	@ 18	*White Lead.*	
Madder	lb	14	@ 16	Pure	lb 11 @ 14½
Magnesia	lb	75	@ 1 00	No 1	lb 10 @ 11
Morphine	oz	2 75	@ 3 00	No 2	lb 8 @ 9
Manna S F	lb	1 25	@ 1 45	Dry	lb 13½@15
Nux Vom	lb	15	@ 18	*White Lead.*	
Nutm No 1	lb	1 65	@ 1 70	Dry	lb 14 @ 15
Oils.				Ground in oil	lb 14 @ 15
Bergamot	lb	5 50	@11 00	Litharge	lb 13 @ 14
Cassia	lb	2 50	@ 3 00	Red Lead	lb 13 @ 14
—Cinnam	lb	5 00	@ 5 25	Zinc in oil	lb 12 @ 13
—Cloves	lb	4 10	@ 4 40		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 31, 1867.

Trade ruled dull to-day in all branches of business. We can make no more appropriate remarks than the following from the New York *Commercial List*, of Wednesday:

"Trade continues remarkably dull in nearly all departments, and the volume of business contrary to general expectation, seems to decrease rather than increase as the fall season verges towards the close. The general aspect of affairs at present, presented a more sluggish aspect than at any period of the past year. Speculation has been checked on mercantile values has borne with pressing severity on the commercial community, and the restrictions on banking influences. Rents and current business expenses have increased enormously, and to meet these, the accompaniments of war prices, and it is now evident to all, therefore, that business must feel gloomy and despondent. The money pressure of the past few days has been a potent element of this depression, and opposition and uncertainty. It now for the contracted state of credits, as compared with ante war times, is producing a feeling of distrust, that will result in commercial disaster and ruin."

The movement of cotton in the various new fields continues to improve. At the last meeting of the British Cotton Supply Association, reports were received from the Egyptian Delta, Bombay, Khandeish and other parts of India, the Cape Colony and Jamaica, all encouraging. One of the speakers, Mr. Bazley, stated that the cessation of rebellion in the cultivation of cotton has attained complete proportions. The crop this present year bears promise of more than 250 000 cwts. The cotton cultivation in India seems now to have taken heart that they can and will grow cotton, and will in a short time be important staple.

Flour is only in moderate demand. Groceries are dull, with a decline reported in several articles.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, since our last, were as follows: Flour 870 bbls; apples 927 bbls; cheese 520 boxes; corn 1,200 sacks; wheat 370 sacks; barley 960 sacks; rye 230 sacks; and oats 10 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

—The Chicago *Republican* of yesterday says the demand for money continues active, and the market is generally reported close and firm. The principal demand for loans is from grain operators, but there has been a considerable amount of mercantile paper on the market during the past few days, mostly dry goods paper. The decline in the price of dry goods has been so marked, and trade not up to what was anticipated, that obligations have, in some instances, not been met promptly, but obtained at a high rate of interest, have been negotiated. Speculative paper is at a heavy discount, and is forced on the street, finding no favor at the banks. Mr. Smith, the Bank Examiner, has been in the city for a few days or two and is going the rounds of the National Banks. He advises caution, and suggests the policy that banks refuse to carry grain for parties, and make advances only to those who are in the legitimate business. The current rate of interest is firm at 10 per cent., and loans are only made for a short time. Bills of exchange are ample to meet all contingencies.

—Two decisions have recently been made by the New York Courts, of great importance to brokers and speculators in stocks. These decisions make the broker the owner of any stocks he may have bought for a customer on a margin, and authorizes him to sell the stock of his customer in case the margin is exhausted. The first was in the case of Oaks against Drake, in which Judge Woodruff was decided by Judge Ingraham. The other was in the case of Markham against Jaudon, the opinion being delivered by Judge Leonard. The opinions together hold that a banking house has a right to vests his own means in the purchase and carrying of stocks for his employer, the relation created is not that of pledgor and pledgee, so as to require the broker to give notice of the time and place of sale if he wishes to sell the stocks upon the customer failing to respond, but he may sell under the usages of the stock board a reasonable opportunity to the customer to pay it, and without notifying the customer of the time and place of sale. On the latter of these cases it is held that the customer does not become the owner of the stocks until he has paid for them, and until then the parties are simply in a relation of special contracters and may sell under duration more resembling that of vendor and vendee rather than that of pledgor and pledgee.

—The Montreal *Gazette* refers to the Commercial Bank failure as follows: We understand that the Commercial Bank has transferred the promissory notes and bills it had discounted to the Bank of Commerce, which Bank will demand payment for them in current funds, and decline the bills of the suspended bank. There had already been considerable speculation in buying up Commercial Bank bills at a discount for the purpose of paying notes maturing with them at that bank. The transfer stops that operation, and as there was the amount of $1,948,979 in circulation when the bank stopped, this step is one which will produce considerable effect in the country. The question is one which is open to a good deal of discussion. Ordinarily insolvency the statutory principle of set offs is founded in common sense and justice, but it is not so simple in the case of bills which is in the form of a circulating medium.

—Some persons unacquainted with the law are finding fault with the Secretary of the Treasury for anticipating the payment of the November interest, as he has been doing for the last two days, to the extent of probably a third its entire amount. The fact is, that the Secretary has power, under the law authorizing the Coupons to anticipate, at his discretion, the payment of any interest twelve months in advance of the time at which it may be especially due. The Secretary has taken a few days from the public the advantage of a few days in the matter of the November interest.

The Treasury Department have on leavored unsuccessfully to obtain one of the recent counterfeit seven thirty bonds, for the purpose of photographing. All the efforts at New York and Washington, although many of the most keen brokers were there, who held large amounts, duly having any on hand now. All spurious bonds now in the hands of the Treasury officials are imperfect copies, the hammer having been punched out.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 31, 1867.

CATTLE—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, whatever advantages there were being on the side of sellers. The receipts and offerings were to excess of last week's 250 head. There was a fair retail demand for butchering purposes. The principal sales were for this purpose. Prime for cattle sold principally at the same figures as last week.

There was an increased inquiry for stock cattle, and sales were effected at a slight advance over last week's prices.

Farmers were offering $3 50@4 00 for good steers, a number of head changed hands at those figures. The rates for the various qualities may be set down as follows: First class butchers were purchasing for this market at $4 75@5 50 ₱ cwt; medium cattle sold at $4 00@4 75; common at $2 75@3 50. Upon the whole, drovers had but little reason to complain. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

October 17	1,141	$3 50@5 50
October 24	697	2 50@5 50
October 31	1,092	3 00@7 50

Hogs—The market since our last exhibited